# The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 6205. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

# POLITICAL MATTERS.

## Action of the Republican Party in Louisiana.

## Gen. Grant Virtually Nominated for Next President.

## Gov. Warmoth Bolts from the Regular Convention.

## How Butler Proposes to be Governor of Massachusetts.

## He is Willing to Adopt the Labor Platform Anyhow.

## A Temperance State Ticket in Pennsylvania.

### THE LOUISIANA REPUBLICANS.

**Two Conventions Organized in New-Orleans—The Regular Body Indorse Gen. Grant—The Warmoth Bolting Convention a Fizzle.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 9.—The momentous day for the settlement of the contest between the two contending factions of the Republican Party in this State, and it has resulted in the forming of two Conventions—the one regular, and the other composed of the bolters, as they are called here. Yesterday Gov. WARMOTH marshaled his forces, consisting of duplicate delegates from the several parishes of the State and this City, at No. 32 Dryades street, where, after considerable skirmishing, a committee was appointed, consisting of W. R. FISH, H. J. CAMPBELL, and Judge H. C. DIBBLE, who called upon United States Marshal S. B. PACKARD, Chairman of the State Central Committee, to arrange for a meeting today at the place designated for the holding of the Convention, viz., in the United States Court-room, Custom-house building. The Committee were informed by Chairman PACKARD that no one would be admitted without a ticket, up to the hour of the calling of the Convention together, and these tickets would be issued to delegates and contestants only. Marshal PACKARD, fearing an attempt would be made to break up the Convention by WARMOTH with his Police and hired bullies, had taken the precaution of securing the attendance of two companies of the Nineteenth United States Infantry at the Custom-house this morning before the assembling of the Convention, and they were present at 10 o'clock. The Warmothites met at No. 32 Dryades-street and formed in procession and marched with Gov. WARMOTH at their head to the front entrance of the Custom-house building, and were admitted by the Deputy Marshal in charge of the gate, to the rotunda. The Governor, with his followers, proceeded upstairs, and on attempting to force his way into the Court-room, which was not open or ready for the reception of the delegates, he was stopped and requested to wait until the hour designated for the meeting. This he refused to do and began making a violent and intemperate speech denouncing the presence of the United States military forces in that place. This speech was interrupted by Capt. J. S. SMITH with a gentle reminder that it was not a time or place for such language, when Governor WARMOTH turned about and went down-stairs, followed by his party, and after a short interval retired from the Custom-house building. He subsequently assembled his Convention of what are termed bolters at Turner's Hall, and not at the place of meeting designated by the State Central Committee. At 12 o'clock precisely the Chairman of the State Central Committee, B. PACKARD, opened the doors of the United States Court-room, and called the Convention to order by presenting a report of the State Central Committee upon the credentials of delegates to the Convention, which being read, a temporary organization was effected by the election of J. HENRI BURCH, editor of the *Grand Era*, from East Baton Rouge, as Chairman, and T. W. DEKLYN as Secretary. The Convention afterward proceeded with its regular business without further disturbance by the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, who, in a brief space of time, presented their report, which was adopted, and the Convention then unanimously elected Lieut. Gov. OSCAR J. DUNN, permanent President, and T. W. DEKLYN, permanent Secretary. The platform and resolutions of the Convention were read by the Chairman of that Committee, Hon. G. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and were unanimously adopted. The resolutions fully and cordially indorsed the National Administration in all its conduct and measures, and especially its Presidential and financial policy. They also denounced in unmeasured terms the Anti-Republican policy and conduct of Gov. WARMOTH. A State Central Committee was then appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz.: First Congressional District, S. R. Packer and B. F. Jowbert; Second Congressional District, Charles W. Lowell, Henry Grimes; Third Congressional District, A. J. Sypher, P. J. Deslonde; Fourth Congressional District, E. D. Weber, J. L. Lorenz; Fifth Congressional District, John Ray, John S. Harris. The Chairman of the Convention is to appoint ten other members of this Committee from the State at large. The business of the Convention being closed, it adjourned *sine die*, with hearty and vociferous cheers for President GRANT. The Turner Hall Bolting Convention elected P. B. S. PINCHBACK as President, several Vice-Presidents and a Secretary. Its platform and resolutions indorse Gov. WARMOTH, and, of course, denounce the Dunn-Casey-Packard proceedings. This bolting Convention will close its session to-night, and the Republican Party in the end will be stronger in the State for this day's work, and is sure for President GRANT in 1872.

**Pennsylvania State Temperance Convention.**

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 9.—The State Temperance Convention to nominate candidates for Auditor and Surveyor-General, met in the Senate Chamber this morning. JAMES BLACK, of Lancaster, was elected Chairman. Strong resolutions were adopted. BARR SPANGLER, of Lancaster, was nominated for Auditor-General, and Hon. E. A. WHEELER, of Mercer County, for Surveyor-General. The following is a copy of the letter of interrogation addressed to all the candidates now before the people:

> A number of prohibitionists have united in a call for a State Convention at Harrisburg, on Aug. 9, 1871. The inclosed circular states the objects of the same. It is yet an open question whether we shall unite upon candidates now before the people for Auditor-General and Surveyor-General, or whether new and independent candidates will be nominated. You are especially invited to state whether you are for or against prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and whether you believe it to be the duty of every citizen to totally abstain from such liquors, and to take an open stand against the drinking usages of society. Signed by the Committee.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

**How Butler Proposes to Secure the Governorship—Shrewd Measures on Foot—Meeting of Labor Reformers in Boston—Wendell Phillips Again Abuses the Republican Party—Butler's Champions.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1871.

How Gen. BUTLER is going to work to capture this State, and hoist himself into the Gubernatorial chair is gradually becoming known, and as his plans are learned the belief in his ultimate success becomes more and more general. For the past few weeks he and his adherents have been working very industriously at laying the wires, and in less than a fortnight the advance movement will be made in a most brilliant and original manner. It is now pretty well understood that he has secured the office-holders throughout the State, the leaders of the labor and temperance parties, and the woman suffragists, who, though insignificant, have some weight; and that he has gained the aid of Collector RUSSELL, whom he "saw" immediately on his arrival home from Europe a few days ago, and through him the zealous services of all the big and little Custom-house officials. It is also asserted that he counts on bringing President GRANT to his side, notwithstanding the past, and through him the influence and indorsement of the Government. The first attack will be on the temperance people and the "Christian voters." Arrangements are making for a series of temperance mass-meetings on a large scale at Martha's Vineyard, where the great Methodist camp village, now so well known, is located, and where the temperance and Methodist voters are now gathered in thousands to listen to WENDELL PHILLIPS, Dr. MINER, Dr. MARVIN, and the leading temperance radicals on the general total abstinence question. These speakers are to introduce the subject of the Fall campaign, and the propriety of nominating BUTLER as the temperance candidate for Governor. To these meetings President GRANT will be invited, and several religious celebrities, and it is proposed that Collector RUSSELL shall go down to Long Branch in the revenue cutter and bring up the President and such other politicians as may be induced to come. As connected with this scheme, Gen. BUTLER is not to be known. He is to keep quietly out of the way, and the unsuspecting public are expected to accept the meetings as purely temperance gatherings, and the expression of the orators for BUTLER as every way spontaneous. But, unfortunately for the schemers, somebody in their confidence has prattled injudiciously to outsiders about their plans, and thus interfered with their easy fulfillment. The temperance leaders in this city hasten to state, in view of these reports, that these coming meetings at the Vineyard are not to be in any way political, and denials of leagues with Butler men are frequent; but nevertheless there is no reason to doubt, and many to believe, that the meetings were intended to be political and will be if possible. BUTLER's friends think him strong in the eastern part of the State, and growing stronger every day through the efforts of his agents in other sections, but as yet of no weight in the western districts. It is likely that he will run independently if not nominated at the regular Republican Convention in September.

The leaders of the Labor Reform Party of the State, which is small in numbers but big in power, are in session today in a hot little back office in the Merchants' Exchange building, discussing the Gubernatorial question, and endeavoring to decide upon a time for holding their Convention. WENDELL PHILLIPS is prominent among the number, and it also includes COLBY, of the Newburyport *Herald*, who first nominated BUTLER; Judge COWLEY, one of his chief fuglemen, and a half dozen of those philosophical, but wretchedly impractical, men who figure at all labor reform and other *ismish* Conventions and meetings. The main question considered was the practicability of sustaining BUTLER. Mr. PHILLIPS has been prominent in the discussions, and has advanced some pretty strong views, and made several sharp lunges at men of position and popular measures. The substance of his talk I have condensed into the following:

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON POLITICS.

The labor question is to be the inspiration, ground-work and front upon which American politics is to turn for the next generation. The signs of the times, especially in Europe, indicated this. It is no matter what Courts do, and very little matter what parties do. In my opinion there is no party now existing which has a living root. The Republican Party had its life taken out of it by the Fifteenth Amendment. It must take a new departure like the Democrats. It has either now to take the woman or the labor question. The woman question will probably be decided State by State, and never be a national issue. The labor question is the only one left. Massachusetts stands today as the ripest State. The Republican Party would give its old shoes if it was planted on the labor platform, but it is too proud to take off its hat and accept the issue of the Labor Party. This year is exceedingly favorable. Inside the Republican Party there is dissension. They don't like Gen. BUTLER. They know he represents a popular idea, part of which is labor. If he is in the field you can't attract him with shows; that is played out. You have got to attack his record. The more the party criticises BUTLER, the more they pick their radical principles to pieces. I hope the party—the Labor Party—will remain banded together and fight on. There is a large element in Massachusetts politics which will vote with the Labor Party. The strength is double what is in the ranks, and those men ought to go to the Republican Convention and work there. BUTLER's course the past month is the first blow to knock the Republican Party to pieces, and it don't need but one other to crystallize it into new form. I know of many leading Republicans who would not object to a reforming of the Republican Party on the labor issue.

Being asked by CUMMINGS, one of the busiest and most active of the Labor Reformers, if he would accept the nomination for Governor if it were offered to him, Mr. PHILLIPS replied decidedly "No." The party could take up a much better man if they only played their cards well. It didn't matter who was nominated Governor; where the Labor men needed strength was in the Legislature. He had watched the course of events in the New-Hampshire Legislature with much interest and contentment, and he hoped to see the Massachusetts Legislature so fixed next year. It should be understood that actual laboring men ought to represent the party at the State House. They need'nt have any fear of ultimate success. The talk of selling out to the Republicans was all nonsense. It was'nt the Republican Party that was to swallow the Labor Reformers; but the Labor Party was to absorb the Republican. He wanted to see BUTLER Governor, because his success would be the first heavy blow toward the demolition of the Republican Party. It will fall as sure as time rolls on, and it would be well if Massachusetts should strike the first blow. An end should come to GRANT's miserable policy. Why, seven now, he had confessed that there was no statesman in the Republican Party by going down after CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, a Democrat, to send to Geneva.

Other members of the clique talked as strong as PHILLIPS about the future of the party. CUMMINGS declared that they would go for whoever would pledge himself to carry out their principles and have the laws they demand passed. If JEFF. DAVIS, he said, were nominated, and could be depended upon to represent and carry out the doctrines of the Labor Reformers, the party would be inclined to be magnanimous and take him up. Certainly, he added, they could afford to be as merciful as GRANT had been to Gen. LONGSTREET.

When I left the close little office, the discussion had not ended, but it was evident that BUTLER will be their man. A good deal of importance was placed on a statement made by CUMMINGS, that BUTLER had said "it makes no difference what you do at your Convention, or whom you nominate, I take your platform;" and the declaration that he could wrench out of the Republican ranks the strong, earnest middle classes, who believed in labor and held a power.

### KENTUCKY.

**Estimated Result of the Election—The Lynching of the Negroes.**

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 9.—Returns begin to come in sufficiently to enable politicians to form an estimate approximating the result of the election. LESLIE's friends claim his election by 35,000 majority, while HARLAN's friends concede it by 25,000 or 30,000.

Further information concerning the hanging of the negroes at Frankfort, Ky., yesterday, indicate that it was done by forty persons. The negroes were taken from the jail so quietly that hardly anybody in the town was aware of the deed until it was over. They were taken across the Kentucky River, about one mile from Frankfort, and hung near the spot where one of them had committed a rape a few days previously. The other was one of those arrested for rioting during the election.

EVENING.—Returns received from twenty-nine counties give LESLIE (Dem.) a majority of 13,692.

### LOCAL POLITICS.

**Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association—Thanks to the Times—Tammany Denounced.**

The Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association, which was organized under the direction of the State Central Committee, held their first regular meeting last evening, and the attendance was large.

Mr. ISAAC H. BAILEY, their President, who has just returned from Europe, was received on his entrance with enthusiastic cheers. He returned thanks for the compliment of his election during his absence.

Mr. M. CREGAN offered the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Association be and are hereby tendered to the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for the able and energetic manner in which it has exposed the frauds committed by Tammany Hall in its management of the affairs of the City and County of New-York.

This was unanimously adopted.

The President then announced the members of the Executive, Membership, Head-quarters and Rules and Regulations Committees, and on motion of Mr. CREGAN the two last Committees were directed to report at the next meeting.

The Finance Committee was also announced.

Mr. WM. M. HAGGERTY suggested the propriety of appointing a Committee on Patronage, but the matter was finally laid over.

A member present objected to the word "patronage." He did not think there was anything to be thankful for, for the giving of office to men who had earned it, by those whom they had created. He wished to know why there were these divisions in the Republican Party, and why in this City it was in such a minority. If it was caused by the dissensions of leaders, they should be taught that those who had raised them up could pull them down.

Mr. BAILEY said if he wished to know why there were divisions in the party, and why it was so small in this City, it was that the Republican Party was run in the interests of Tammany Hall. That vagabond, WILLIAM M. TWEED, had had as much to do with the counsels of the Republican Party in this City as any member of it. The object of this movement was to disenthral the party. Tammany Hall was wonderfully shrewd in its political management. It had obtained as the figure-head of its Committee a good honest man and true Republican, but a man singularly credulous, and unfortunately, once deceived, singularly obstinate in his beliefs. He meant HORACE GREELEY, who was, notwithstanding his honesty, a henchman of WM. M. TWEED. The Committee over which he presided was essentially a Tammany Hall Committee. Tammany Hall had certain Commissions placed in their power, on which they placed certain so-called Republicans. What kind of Republicans were they likely to be? Two of these, SMITH and MANIERRE, were in the Police Commission. They were but Tammany henchmen. On the Tax Commission were placed ANDREWS and SANDS. Did any one suppose they were not willing to do the bidding of Tammany Hall? He would guarantee that HALL and CONNOLLY could depend on none with more certainty than these men.

The speaker contrasted the increased debt of the City with the decreased debt of the nation. As soon as they could purge the party of the Tammany Hall influence he was willing to resign his position in local politics. He wanted a pure Republican Association. He wanted Gen. GRANT for our next President, and BOUTWELL for our next Secretary of the Treasury, because he was an honest man.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN charged that Mr. MANIERRE was bought in the struggle between Tammany and the Young Democracy, by the promise of one-third of the patronage of the Police; that he had failed to use that patronage to its full extent for Republicans, and where he had used it, had appointed obscure men and strangers. He charged that in the County General Committee there were over fifty men on the pay rolls of Tammany. It was strange that Mr. GREELEY should take the Chairmanship of that Committee after denouncing as he had Mr. SMITH at Albany.

Mr. JAMES M. THOMPSON, Jr. resigned his position as delegate to the Central Committee, and a special meeting to fill his place was called for Friday next at 7½.

The meeting then adjourned.

**The Germans of the Sixteenth Ward Aroused—The Ring Denounced.**

The Germans of the Sixteenth Ward were in session last night at their head-quarters in Ninth-avenue, Mr. HAMAN presided. It was merely an informal meeting for the expression of views upon Tammany corruption. There was a large attendance, and great enthusiasm was manifested. Mr. KNOBLICHT spoke very vehemently upon the Democracy of New-York, and charged it with gross rascality, which it had not yet been able to show was untrue. He spoke in the strongest terms of what he called open robbery, to which the German citizens of New-York had hitherto submitted, and urged them not to be lukewarm any further, but to arouse to the exigencies of the hour, and put a stop to this robbery. He held that the charges which Tammany had been unable to disprove, were the most serious which could ever have been brought against the leaders of any municipality. Poor men had been put into office because they were friends of the leaders of the Ring and they were now rich by the influence of these same leaders. It was the working people of the City who had to pay for this—those people who, when they wanted something from these leaders which was their right, could not even get an audience with these Ring masters. The speaker called upon the Germans of the ward to organize at once and show the Tammanyites that there had been enough of fooling and that business of the most earnest character was meant hereafter. He spoke of the *exposé* which was made in one of the leading German Democratic newspapers a day or two since, and which he held, after that paper had so long defended Tammany and disputed the charges of corruption brought against it, was good proof in itself that Tammany was rotten to the core. He urged the Germans of the Sixteenth Ward to unite upon some good Germans, and elect them to office, or, if they felt their power was too weak to do this for Ward officers, to give their suffrage to some good man who was thoroughly anti-Tammany.

Several other speakers addressed those present in German, and urged the same view. A meeting will be held on Wednesday evening next to determine upon a permanent organization and the election of permanent officers. The Germans of this Ward are thoroughly aroused, and are determined to carry this matter through.

**Further Opposition to Tammany.**

The Ninth Ward Citizens' Independent Association met last evening in Lebanon Hall, DAVID WESTERVELT, President, in the chair. It was resolved not to commit the organization to the interests of either the Democratic or Republican Parties, but to act as a unit in support of good men, irrespective of party ties, for the purpose of defeating Ring projects and Ring candidates. Speeches denunciatory of Tammany Hall were made by several members, one of whom said it was unsafe to support a good man nominated by Tammany Hall, as he would soon be corrupted if elected.

**Special Meeting of the Eleventh Assembly District Republican Association.**

A special meeting of the Eleventh Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening, for the purpose of appointing an Executive Committee, a Committee on Finance, and a Committee on Admission. THOS. C. ACTON occupied the chair. On the Executive Committee, the following gentlemen were appointed: A. S. Jones, James Lathron, Samuel Rothschild, Robert Utley, H. A. Beers, Alexander Murray, David H. Tobin, Hugh J. Reilly, George Wilson, Andrew J. Sparks, Geo. Lees, Jr., and C. W. Van Wagener. On the Committee on Admission are: Chauncy D. Murray, A. C. Brundage, Thomas S. Seelly, W. S. Gerrish, and A. F. Puffer. On the Finance Committee are: James A. Roosevelt, Marshall W. Blake, and Thomas D. Sherwood. After the appointment of the committees, Mr. ROBERT UTLEY tendered his resignation as delegate to the Central Committee. Mr. UTLEY's resignation was accepted, after which the meeting adjourned.

### WASHINGTON.

**The Revenue Bureau—Ottawa University Lands—Bogus Bids for Post-Office Contracts—Miscellaneous.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—One of the first acts of Revenue Commissioner DOUGLASS has been the abolition of the confidential position in the office which was for a while held by Mr. CLIFFORD THOMSON. The correspondence with which he was charged is sent to the same division as other correspondence, to be attended to by a special clerk. This confidential position is not regarded necessary to the proper transaction of the business, and it has always been at least capable of being made an easy approach to the Chief of the Bureau by those who had schemes which they would not dare to broach directly. This very capability of bad use was liable to throw an unjust suspicion upon the officer holding it and upon this Chief, and it is judged to have lasted long enough.

OTTAWA UNIVERSITY.

Secretary DELANO has taken up the Ottawa University case with a view to decide what steps can be taken to secure to the Indians the rights they have in the property and school privileges. The particular question now to be decided is whether the present Board of Trustees shall be given patents for about 7,000 acres of trust lands which were bought for the University. But this question opens up the whole case, which has been stated somewhat at length in Washington letters to the TIMES. Hon. J. M. ASHLEY, of Ohio, presented an argument today in behalf of the Indians. It will require considerable time to examine all the evidence and make up a decision.

THE STRAW BIDS FOR POSTAL CONTRACTS.

The Post-office Department is having the advertisement for the reletting of the mail contract, which failed by straw bids, printed at the Government office, and they will very soon be ready to publish.

MR. BOUTWELL'S LETTER TO MR. DAWES.

The letter of Secretary BOUTWELL to Mr. DAWES, published in the TIMES of yesterday, was written last January instead of August 4, as was made to appear by an error in the date. It was not written specially in reply to any charges as the error in date would indicate, but applying to the case as it does, it has all the more weight by reason of its having been written before the invention of any story about a stamp deficit was dreamed of.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

DOMESTIC CUSTOM REGULATIONS.

The Secretary of the Treasury having considered the question with reference to vessels trading entirely within a collection district, laden with domestic cargo, whether they are obliged to have on board a manifest, says that the uniform decisions of the Department, under the act of Feb. 18, 1793, are to the effect that licensed vessels for the coasting trade of the United States, whether trading within a single collection district or between two or more districts adjoining or otherwise, or between two great coasting districts, are required to have a manifest for the inspection of officers of the Customs when called for. In the Department Circular of Dec. 28, 1793, it was remarked, in all cases, however, where any cargo is on board, the master is to be provided with a manifest, which must be subscribed by the master in the form substantially set forth in article 63, part 3, Revised Regulations of 1869. By reference to No. 256 of the printed synopsis of decisions for 1868, the Department ruled that the master of a coastwise vessel trading between two districts is required to exhibit a manifest to the Customs authorities when called for, under a penalty of $20, while the Customs officers are directed to require all coastwise vessels to have in all cases a manifest on board. They are instructed not to impose a fine on such vessels for not producing a manifest when wholly within a collection district, and laden with domestic produce or manufactures, but to report such cases to the Department.

### MEXICO.

**A Matamoras Murderer in Brownsville, Texas—Opposition to Extradition—Cortinas and the Brownsville Courts.**

MATAMORAS, Aug. 4.—On the 2d inst. MANRICO PORTUGAL, formerly the Chief of Police, shot JUAN CURDO, his successor, in front of the Police-station, killing him instantly. PORTUGAL escaped to Brownsville, and public sentiment there is against his extradition, as the Mexican authorities always evade the law which requires the surrender of such criminals. PORTUGAL is, therefore, safe. The quarrel grew out of PORTUGAL's removal. Bands of Mexican robbers continue their depredations on the Texas side of the line. CORTINA, the Mexican General commanding on the line of the Rio Grande, and formerly a resident of Texas, has been seventeen times indicted for murder, arson and robbery in Brownsville. The Courts give protection to the robbers. There are frequent contests between the rancheros and the predatory bands, and war seems imminent. The military authorities here and in Brownsville have made representations to their respective Governments, and urge immediate action to prevent disastrous consequences.

**Shocking Accident—Explosion of Gunpowder in a Store—Four Persons Fatally Wounded.**

CINCINNATI, Aug. 9.—While Mr. BENNETT, store-keeper, at Vienna, Clarke County, Ohio, was drawing rose-oil from a large can, the gas ignited from a candle he held, and the room was filled with flame. Thirty or forty persons entered the house to assist Mr. BENNETT and to save the property, and almost immediately two kegs of powder exploded, demolishing the building, the ruins of which fell upon the villagers saving property, fatally injuring four and more or less injuring twenty-seven others, including two women.

### MORE SELF-MURDER.

**Eight Suicides in Less Than a Fortnight—The Two Last.**

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The mania of suicide appears to be on the increase in this vicinity. Within the past fortnight no less than eight suicides have been committed. First DAVID CONKLIN, a farmer, killed himself with laudanum, near Amity, Orange County. Then MOSES DICKERSON, another farmer, strangled himself at Quaker Settlement. AMADA CROGAN, weary of pauper life, and very old, followed by poisoning herself in the Work-house. Then JACOB PADDOCK, a highly-respectable farmer, deliberately drank a glass of whisky and arsenic, told his wife what he had done, and died. Next an aged widow, at Belvidere, drowned herself in a mill-race, and Miss JULIA TUTTLE, an accomplished young lady, of Canton, Penn., destroyed herself with strychnine. Now two or more cases are to be added to these—the one occurring in this immediate neighborhood, the other in Ulster County. FRANCIS D. C. RYDER, a carpenter, living at Handsome Eddy, in the town of Lumberland, Sullivan County, had been working for some days at the house of PHILIP DECKER, opposite Carr's Rock, and it was noticed that he acted strangely. Last evening after quitting work he borrowed a knife of Mr. DECKER, and walked away. Not returning to supper, Mr. DECKER and MILLARD YOUNG, another carpenter, went in search of him. They found him a short distance from the house, by a spring, apparently leaning over and drinking from it. Upon going up to him, they saw blood flowing into the water, and on raising RYDER, found that his throat was cut from ear to ear. The knife was still in his hand, and the water in the spring was red with his blood. He was twenty-nine years old, and leaves a wife and two children. It is thought that he was temporarily insane. A man named ALONZO GERMAN, also a carpenter, of Cold Spring, N. Y., was found hanging to a beam in a blacksmith shop in that place, on Monday morning. He was immediately cut down, but life was extinct. He had stood upon a nail-keg, and having adjusted the rope, kicked the keg from under him. He was dressed in his best clothes. He had a wife in Staten Island, with whom he has not lived for some years. He was sixty-seven years old, and his having no employment is supposed to have led to his rash act.

### THE LABOR CONGRESS.

**Meeting in St. Louis—Address and Resolutions—Women's Wages.**

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—The address of RICHARD F. TREVELLICK, President of the National Labor Congress, says that three State organizations have been formed since the Congress of last year, 100 charters issued, also nineteen charters issued to places where no State organizations exist. It is also stated that during the past year the action of both the National and State Legislatures have been quite encouraging. Resolutions were offered calling on the working men of every section to organize labor unions until there is sufficient numbers in each State to create and support a State organization, pledging themselves to support the principles of the ballot box; urging upon the Presidents of the National and International Trade Associations the propriety of calling an early day for a National Trade Assembly, composed of delegates from purely industrial organizations. Resolutions were adopted that a committee of three be appointed to prepare a petition to Congress for the establishment of a National Labor Bureau. HORACE H. DAY, of New-York, offered a resolution extending the time for the assembling of the Nominating Committee of the National Labor Party to the third Monday in January, 1872. Mr. WILLARD, of Chicago, offered a resolution recognizing the right of women to receive equal pay with men for equal work; whereupon Mrs. HERR, of Pennsylvania, offered the following, which was adopted:

> *Resolved*, That this organization cheerfully recognizes the right of women everywhere to learn and engage in any profession, trade or occupation which they may desire, and that for any certain amount of work they should receive the same pay as men.

### OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

**Preparations for the Reception of the New-York Yacht Club by the Eastern Club—The Programme.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1871.

The coming of the New-York Yacht Squadron is impatiently looked for, as preparations for its reception and the entertainment of its members by our local yachtsmen have been made on an extensive scale, and the most brilliant racing and the jolliest of nautical sport is promised. The squadron is now on its way here, having left New-London this morning. The boats of the Eastern Yacht Club, whose guests the New-Yorkers will be, have been ordered to rendezvous at Nantucket Roads to-morrow afternoon, and as soon as their guests appear they will prepare to give them a formal welcome. The fleet will be divided into starboard and port divisions, the first to be led by the Commodore, and the second by the Vice-Commodore, and in this order it will sail to meet the squadron of New-York. The main feature of the entertainment will be the complimentary regatta. This will take place from Swampscott Bay, one of the prettiest pieces of water about here, and especially appropriate because near the most attractive and popular of our local watering places. The start will be a flying one, and the course one of four to be selected on the day of the race, according to the wind and tide. The Eastern Club offer as prizes: A cup for schooners, valued at $1,000, and one for sloops at $500, and the Swampscott Summer residents' cups, valued at $800 and $400. A brilliant company of invited guests is expected, and elaborate arrangements have been made therefor. Should the weather be good, and the wind fair, a red-letter day may be looked for. There is some talk of a ball during the stay of the amateur sailors, at Swampscott, or somewhere else near by, and of other festivities, the desire being to give the New-Yorkers a rare good time, and to have a rare good time through them. Already the city maidens at Swampscott are getting sailorish, and preparing jaunty costume for the occasion.

**The Regatta at Stonington—The Coming Events at Halifax, N. S.**

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 9.—At the Stonington Regatta, today, *Caddie*, of Stonington, and BACON's boat, of New-London, took the prizes in the third and fourth classes respectively. The first-class prize was taken by *Qui Vive*, of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 9.—The aquatic sports, which take place this month, form the all-absorbing topic here. Grand stands, to accommodate thousands of people, are erecting on both sides of the harbor, and will command a fine view of the course. The race between the Paris and Tyne crews will take place on the 23d inst. The City Council has voted $300 to the Boston and Roche crews to aid in defraying the training expenses.

**The Buffalo Park Races—Second Day of the Meeting.**

BUFFALO, Aug. 9.—The attendance at the Driving Park today was greatly in excess of yesterday's. Full ten thousand people were on the track. The weather was delightful and the track in excellent condition. The first race was the unfinished 2:27 race of yesterday, which was won in three straight heats by *Major Allen*, formerly *Locust*.

SUMMARY.—Purse No. 3, $10,000, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:27, $5,000, $2,500, $1,500, $1,000.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Major Allen | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Harry Harley | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Byron | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| Western Girl | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| J. D. McMann | 3 | 5 | 7 |
| Medoc | 6 | 7 | 3 |
| Mohawk, Jr. | 7 | 6 | 6 |

Time—2:26¾, 2:25¼, 2:24.

The races today were very exciting, and considerable money changed hands on the result.

Purse No. 5 was called immediately after No. 3. Fourteen horses entered, but only nine started. *General Knox*, *Elmo*, *Black Maria* and *Ida May* were drawn. The Park Association refunded the entrance-money to the owners of *Purity*, who died recently.

SUMMARY.

Purse No. 5, $10,000—For horses that have never trotted better than 2:30—$5,000, $2,500, $1,500, $1,000.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Matt. Smith | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Susie | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Ripon Boy | 2 | 4 | 7 |
| Tennessee | 5 | 6 | 3 |
| Lady Hamilton | 7 | 5 | 6 |
| Volunteer | 4 | 9 | 4 |
| John R. Fero | 8 | 7 | 5 |
| Lady Fisk | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| Independence | 6 | 3 | dis. |

Time—2:27, 2:26¾, 2:27¼.

For Purse No. 4 four horses were entered, but only two started. *Judge Fullerton* and *Lady Ellen*, drawn. *Clara G.* won the race on the second heat, *General Sherman* being distanced.

SUMMARY.

Purse No. 4, $1,500—Saddle race for horses that have never trotted better than 2:45—$900, $450, $150.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Clara G. | 1 | 1 |
| General Sherman | 2 | dis. |

Time—2:25¼, 2:25.

Among the arrivals to-night are JAMES FISK and Commodore VANDERBILT, both of whom are the guests of Hon. WM. G. FARGO.

**Explosion in Hoosac Tunnel.**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 9.—During a thunder-storm, yesterday afternoon, lightning struck the railroad track just outside of the east end of Hoosac Tunnel, and, entering the tunnel on the rails, exploded a charge of nitro-glycerine. Two men were instantly killed, and another so severely injured that he died shortly after. A charge was similarly exploded on the west end of the tunnel, during the same storm, but without damage.

### THE WEATHER.

**Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen since Tuesday night, north of Illinois and Kansas. It has fallen very slightly in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, and risen in the Middle and Eastern States, and on the lower lakes. The temperature is now somewhat lower in the Atlantic States, but rising in the Ohio Valley. North-westerly winds have prevailed from Virginia to Maine, south-west winds on the south Atlantic and Gulf coast, light winds and calms in the Ohio Valley, and pleasant weather has been very generally reported from Virginia to Kansas, and northward, with haze and smoke on the lower lakes, from Canada fires. Cloudy and threatening weather with local rains has prevailed Wednesday evening from the south Atlantic coast to the Atlantic and at the Rocky Mountain stations.

PROBABILITIES.

Rising barometer, with pleasant and hazy weather, is probable for Thursday east of Pennsylvania. Increased cloudiness, with local storms, will probably prevail in the South Atlantic States, and westward as well as from Indiana to Kansas, and Minnesota.

OFFICIAL INSPECTION.

The Secretary of War made a thorough inspection, yesterday, of the telegraphic system connecting the office of the Chief Signal Officer, at the War Department, with all portions of the United States. Messages were sent direct from and weather reports received in Washington, in four minutes' time, from San Francisco, making a distance going and returning of 7,000 miles, through six repeaters, without an error. Messages were also exchanged between Washington and Chicago, Corinne and New-York. The system of wires concentrated at the Chief Signal Office, comprising those of all the telegraph companies, afford a faculty for telegraping unequaled by any other establishment now existing.

### A FIVE POINTS TRAGEDY.

**A Drunken Chinaman Murders a Pole—A Hideous Record—A Double Murderer.**

Shortly after 11 o'clock last night the vicinity of Baxter-street was startled by the cry of "Murder!" which was echoed in every direction until the Five Points resounded with the alarm. At once the usual motley crowd rushed in the direction of the cry, and found at No. 14 Baxter-street a horrible scene. JOSEPH LINCOSTA, a native of Poland, twenty-five years of age, lay prostrate in the hallway. Near by was a large piece of paving-stone, which, with his head and the floor, was smeared with blood. On the sidewalk, in the grasp of officer GLINN was QUIMBO C. APPO, a miserable looking Chinaman, forty-eight years of age. He appeared to be completely saturated with opium and liquor. He was conveyed to the Sixth Precinct Station-house and locked up. The helpless victim was sent to the Park Hospital, where it was discovered that a severe fracture of the skull had been sustained.

It appears that APPO had been wandering about the vicinity in an intoxicated condition, and coming up to LINCOSTA, who was seated in his own doorway, began an altercation. Oaths in the English, Polish and Chinese tongue were flung at each other in the most polyglot manner. Suddenly APPO ran to the gutter, snatched up a large piece of paving-stone, which he hurled with murderous force at LINCOSTA. The latter was struck upon the head and sank to the floor insensible. Almost at the same instant Officer GLINN came up and grasped the murderer. This wretch has an awful record. In 1859 he resided in Oliver-street, having for wife a fine-looking Irish woman. He became jealous of her, and, being inflamed by liquor one night, he seized a hatchet, rushed upon her, and with savage ferocity hewed her skull open. For that crime he was tried and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in Sing Sing. In 1869, having served his term, he returned to his former haunts and vicious mode of life. He has been continually engaged in affrays. Last year he was imprisoned for a felonious assault, and he has been notorious for his demoniacal temper. Both he and his present victim occupied the same tenement, which shelters representatives of almost every nationality. LINCOSTA cannot live many hours.

### TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

D. H. KRAUSE, a jeweler of North Wales, Bucks County, Penn., was robbed on Tuesday night of a box containing about 100 watches, taken from his hotel, as is supposed, by a hostler named ROOKE, who has fled.

A fire at Newburg, N. Y., yesterday, destroyed two large buildings, causing a loss of $9,000. JOSEPH HYDE, GEORGE DREW, THOS. BOYCE and JOHN FITZPATRICK, all firemen, were severely injured by the fall of a ladder.

GEORGE STONER, belonging to Malden, Mass., was instantly killed yesterday, by the fall of a heavy plate of bank-vault, which he was putting into the Merchants's Bank, at Portland, Me.

The Lake Tahoe and Central Pacific Railroad tunnel will be five miles long, through solid granite, nineteen feet in height and twenty-one feet wide.

The Georgia State Agricultural Convention met in Rome on Tuesday. Delegates, many of them distinguished persons, from Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina were present.

The Coroner of Madison County, Ohio, got his jury together yesterday in the Buffenburgh alleged poisoning case, but the taking of testimony was postponed until today.

By direction of the President, the District Land Office at Humboldt, Kansas, will, on and after Sept. 20, be located at Independence, Montgomery County.

It is stated that the Prince Edward Island Government, though proposing to accept the treaty, will demand from the British Government a money indemnity for the fisheries.

A large portion of the new woolen factory owned by the Cornwall Manufacturing Company, Cornwall, Ontario, was blown down on Tuesday. Damage, $10,000.

The small steamer *Lady of the Lake*, recently purchased by JOHN W. YOUNG, in New-York, was successfully launched at Salt Lake City yesterday.

The Police of the Arrondissement Batignolles have received a hint from Versailles to moderate their zeal in the arrests of Communists.

The Secretary of the Treasury has remitted the sentence of forfeiture of 12,300 bags of sugar belonging to the San Francisco sugar refinery, and seized for alleged undervaluation.

A temporary injunction, restraining the collection of the assessment on the Hidden Treasure Mining Stock as unnecessary, has been sued in San Francisco by stockholders.

The bark *Angelina*, from Marseilles, France, and the steamer *Montana*, from Mazatlan with nearly $400,000 in treasure, have arrived at San Francisco.

The Toronto Lacrosse men were warmly received on Tuesday night, on their return from New-York. They speak highly of their reception by the New-Yorkers.

The Eckfords, of Brooklyn, defeated the Haymakers, of Troy, yesterday. Eckfords, 10; Haymakers, 7. Runs earned—Eckfords, 6; Haymakers, 4.

N. W. GOVE, Ex-Secretary of State, of New-Hampshire, died on Tuesday evening of chronic dyspepsia.

The building for the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition will be completed in a few days, and will be open for the reception of goods on Thursday next.

The first bale of cotton raised in Georgia this year was received yesterday in Savannah. It was grown in Decatur County, and was sold by auction for 32¼ cents per pound.

The City of Lowell has appropriated $2,000 to entertain the guests at the military and firemen's parade during the New-England Fair to be held there from Sept. 5 to 8.

The damage to the lock gates at the foot of the Cornwall Canal, Canada, are repaired, and navigation is again brisk.

Preparations are in progress for the races to be held at the National Park at Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 15, 16, 17 and 18.

The President has appointed J. D. CREIGH, of California, Commissioner from that State to the Centennial Expedition at Philadelphia.

Secretary DELANO left Washington yesterday for Ohio, for several weeks' absence.

Gen. SHERMAN will leave Washington for the North next week.

The subscriptions to the new loan yesterday have been $100,000.

# EUROPEAN NEWS.

## The New-York City Loan in the Berlin Exchange.

## Quotations on the Official Stock List Prohibited.

## Balance of the United States Five Per Cent. Loan Negotiated.

## Testimony of Abbe Derey as to the Communist Atrocities.

## Boys of Seventeen on Insurgent Courts-Martial.

## Assi Boasts of His Share in Executing Captives.

### GERMANY.

**Status of New-York Credit in Berlin—The Imperial Meeting.**

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—The Committee of the Berlin Exchange has refused to allow quotations of New-York City Loan to appear in the official stock list. The Emperor of Austria will meet the Emperor WILLIAM on the 11th inst. at Wels, in Upper Austria, and accompany him to Ischl, where their Majesties will remain several days.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**The New United States Five Per Cent. Loan—The Yacht Livonia—A Wounded Fenian.**

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury RICHARDSON has completed the negotiation of the balance of the new American five per cent. bonds, with the London house of JAY COOKE, MCCULLOCH & Co. The announcement of the arrangement has occasioned a considerable advance in the prices of all United States bonds in this market. Commodore ASHBURY's yacht *Livonia* beat Mr. MULHOLLAND's yacht *Egeria* yesterday, in the race for the Vice-Commodore's prize, at the Royal Victoria Yacht Club regatta. COVEY, a released Fenian prisoner, was wounded in the riot at the Phoenix Park on Sunday, and is not expected to survive his injuries. The Prince of WALES left today for the Continent, to join the Princess at Kissingen.

### FRANCE.

**Scenes in the Communist Court-Martial—Evacuation of Troyes by the Germans—Indemnifying Switzerland for Supplies to Bourbaki's Fugitives.**

PARIS, Aug. 9.—At the sitting of the Court-martial today, witnesses testified that they saw FERRE release convicts and give them arms. The Abbé DEREY said he had served twenty-five years as a missionary among the savages, and never had he witnessed atrocities equal to those perpetrated by the Communists. He stated that among the members of the Court-martial, held by the insurgents in the Roquette Prison, there were boys of the age of seventeen years. The accused ASSI boastfully admitted the share he had taken in the executions of captives, and defended them, on the ground that they were justified by the law of retaliation resorted to by all civilized nations in time of war. The extraordinary statement of some of the witnesses and the audacity of the accused caused frequent scenes of excitement in the Court-room, which was crowded to suffocation. The President of the Court was obliged to call the officers several times to enforce order during the session. M. PAUL PIA, a former Communistic railway controller, has received an appointment upon a Swiss railway. M. LANDREK, who was a delegate of the Paris Commune at Marseilles, has made his escape to Belgium.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 9.—A bill has been prepared by the Government and introduced in the Assembly to bring the trials of the Communist prisoners to a speedy termination. The Government will suspend for the present the discussion of the subject of taxes on raw materials, and will, in lieu thereof, increase the existing direct taxes. The Prussian troops, acting under telegraphic orders from Berlin, are today evacuating the City of Troyes.

BERNE, Aug. 9.—The French Minister of Finance has paid to the Swiss Government 5,000,000 francs, for the maintenance of the army of Gen. BOURBAKI while it was interned in this country. Payments will be continued by the French Treasury at the rate of 1,000,000 francs fortnightly, until the entire indebtedness is liquidated. An order has been given that all the French material of war held in Switzerland be returned.

### GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

**An Appeal for the Abolition of Slavery in Cuba—The Pope on the French Foreign Minister—Gen. Leflo in St. Petersburg.**

LONDON, Aug. 9.—MM. GUIZOT and LABOULAYE, and a number of other distinguished abolitionists have memorialized the King of Spain in favor of the abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico.

MADRID, Aug. 9.—The *Imparcial* (newspaper) denies on authority that there is any intention on the part of the Government to impose a tax upon the Spanish bonds held by persons outside of the Kingdom.

ROME, Aug. 9.—The *Opinione*, in an editorial apparently inspired by the Papal authorities, expresses the most favorable opinion of Count DE REMUSAT, the successor of M. FAVRE in the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 9.—Gen. LEFLO, the new French Minister, has presented his credentials to the Czar, and was received with the utmost cordiality.

**Another Erie Accident—Struck by a Train Going Thirty Miles an Hour.**

POND EDDY, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 9.—Another man has been mangled to death on the Erie Railway, meeting his death by that singular carelessness that characterizes employes on railroads. About 7 o'clock this morning WILLIAM KISHNER, a trackman, was going to his work near this place, about the time express train No. 4 was due. He was walking on the westward-bound track, and stepped over to the east track just as the train came round a curve, going thirty miles an hour. His head was bent down, and if he heard the train, did not have time to get out of its way, as the locomotive struck him, dashing him against the rocks and mangling him into a jelly. This is the fourth person that has been killed on this spot, under almost the same circumstances, inside of a year. KISHNER leaves a wife and four children.

The new Commissioner of Internal Revenue will tomorrow take up the subject of contract for supplying the Bureau with paper for whisky, tobacco and bear stamps, the plates for which have been ready for several months.

# THE EUROPEAN MAILS.

## ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

### A Loathsome Subject—Good Effect of the Contagious Diseases' Act—The Advance of Cholera—Honors to Dr. Russell.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 29, 1871.

I cannot give you a complete idea of what is passing in this country, and the questions which are exciting most interest, without alluding to an odious and offensive subject, which I will mention as briefly as possible and then have done with. A few years back attention was called to the terrible ravages which contagious disease of a virulent kind was producing among English soldiers and sailors. A fourth of the whole rank and file of a regiment would sometimes be more or less incapacitated by it at once. At Portsmouth, Chatham and other dockyard towns it was the same with the sailors. The prevalence of this disease implied not only a large and permanent deduction from the effective strength of the army and fleet, but an appalling waste of life and health. Robust young fellows were killed off, or worse still, discharged in an utterly shattered and hopeless condition. Nor was this all. These sufferers might be said to have incurred the natural punishment of their vices, but the horrible plague spread to the innocent as well as the guilty, and transmitted the noisome taint to future generations. All that medical science could do for the men was done, and moral influence proved unavailing to do the rest. Seven years ago a small beginning was made in the way of subjecting notorious women to inspection. The system has gradually been extended and developed, and there are now nineteen garrison and sea-port towns under the operation of what are known as the Contagious Diseases acts. I need not go into the details of these acts, because the agitation which has been got up against them strikes at the root-principle (as the Governor would say) of the system rather than at the branches. The medical officers of the army and navy are strongly and unanimously in favor of the acts, and so are all the doctors, as a rule. In the face of the evidence which has lately been taken by an independent and authorative Commission, it seems to me impossible to doubt that the law has had a decidedly beneficial sanitary effect. Not only has the health of the men greatly improved, but the condition of the wretched women has also been sensibly ameliorated, while their numbers have been considerably reduced. Their stay in hospital has a good moral effect, and exposes them to the influences of chaplains and pious nurses, and in a great many cases the poor creatures have been restored to their families and to a decent reputable existence. A howl was raised about the oppression and brutality of the Police who work the acts, and about respectable women being brought under their operation; but these reports turn out to be all falsehoods or foolish gossip, and none of the charges against the Police have been substantiated. If it were a purely sanitary question the opponents of the acts would not have a leg to stand upon. They have, however, entrenched themselves in a moral position from which it is less easy to dislodge them, since morals must be always, to a great extent, a matter of opinion, and fanaticism is ever proof against argument. On moral grounds objection is taken to the interference of the State, even in the slightest degree, to save vicious persons from the direct consequences of their vice. Such interference is said to imply that vice is legalized by the Government, and acquires a status in society. It seems to me that in the same way it might be said that the existence of reformatories implied the legalization of theft and other crimes; but I will not go into any discussion of the question. I wish merely to give you an outline of an agitation which threatens to cause a great deal of annoyance and unpleasantness. The foolish compromise recommended by the Commissioners, that the acts should be retained in principle, but weakened in operation, being, at the same time, extended to all towns which choose to adopt them, does not seem very likely to be carried. The acts will doubtless stand or fall as they are. It is quite certain at least that nothing will satisfy the opponents of the acts, or arrest their agitation, but the total repeal of the whole system. In order to bring this about, they threaten to publish all the nasty evidence they can find on the subject, and to thrust it into family reading, so that, even if a man stands watch and ward over his house, and waylays the postman on every visit, he shall not be able altogether to prevent the perusal of filthy pamphlets by his sons and daughters. Dr. GUTHRIE, at a recent meeting, gave fair warning that he himself was "horrified at the thought of the kind of literature which Christian men and women would feel bound to disseminate on the subject." Altogether we are in for a very disgusting and exasperating agitation during the next six months, between the rising and the reassembling of Parliament.

THE CHOLERA COMING.

People here are threatened with a visit of the cholera and are very much alarmed at the prospect, as well they may be. The disease has been very bad in different parts of Russia during the last two years. Lately it has appeared as a peculiarly malignant epidemic at St. Petersburg. Several deaths are also reported at Vienna, thus, it is said, showing its progress westward, and there has even been a suspicion that the deadly visitor had set foot on our shores at Hull and left his mark in a couple of deaths there. It is too soon yet to speak positively one way or other, but on the whole I fancy the report is premature. There may have been some sporadic cases at Vienna, but Germany as yet is free from cholera, and till it appears there England may expect to escape it. Whether it comes or not, the panic which is now springing up will do good. A vast amount of progress has been made in sanitary matters within the last ten or twelve years, but still more remains to be done. Old prejudices and vested interests, the two great obstructions in the way of improvement, take a deal of killing.

DR. RUSSELL AND THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

The *Times*, of this morning, makes the following announcement: "His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany has been pleased to confer on Mr. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL, LL.D., the 'Iron Cross' of the 'Second Class,' with the white riband, in recognition of his services when attached to the head-quarters of the Crown Prince in recording the history of the war as our special correspondent. Count BERNSTORFF conveyed to Mr. RUSSELL the cross and the expression of his Imperial master's pleasure in a very flattering letter; but, although Mr. RUSSELL is not in the service of the Crown, he must have Her Majesty's permission to wear the order, as well as the war medal, which is the correlative of the iron cross." Ill-natured people may be tempted to remark that Dr. RUSSELL won his cross by his subservience to the military commanders among whom he was thrown, and his readiness to report matters in their instance. In point of fact, however, he was singularly impartial and independent; and, if he had a bias at all, it was rather for the French. Indeed, some of his letters gave great offense to the Germans at the time they were published on this very account. His dispute with Prince BISMARCK, as to what passed at the interview between the Emperors at Sedan, will be remembered. The Prince proclaimed by telegraph that Dr. RUSSELL's version was a pure invention, but it happened that the writer had received his information from the Crown Prince, who, of course, had it direct from his own father, who, besides the Ex-Emperor, was the only person present. So BISMARCK had to retract and apologize, which, to do him justice, he did in a very frank and cordial manner. Dr. RUSSELL's letters were certainly not the most thrilling or exciting correspondence from the seat of war, but it surpassed all the rest in accuracy and coherence. It was, of course, quite impossible for a correspondent to see all the fighting with his own eyes, or to be at every spot where it was likely to occur on such extended lines as those around Paris. If he stationed himself at the out-posts it might happen that he had planted himself where he was out of the way, both of seeing and hearing anything. Dr. RUSSELL made Versailles his head-quarters; put himself in the way of receiving quick official intelligence of what was going on, and went near the front only when an engagement was expected or had actually occurred. Necessarily a large proportion of his information was at second hand, but he gave it as such, and I did not, like certain other famous correspondents I could name, describe as an eye-witness what he had only been told by another. If his letters were less sensational, they were more trustworthy. They are not to be republished, but Dr. RUSSELL intends to publish a narrative of the war in his own newspaper, the *Army & Navy Gazette*. F. J. H.

## ENGLISH POLITICS.

### The Parliamentary Waste of Time—Mr. Gladstone's Position—The Need of "Suaviter in Modo"—Decline of the Commons—Want of Prompt Legislation.

*From the London Times, July 29.*

By the almanac there remains to-day for Parliamentary purposes just one night of the month of July, and public time begins to be reckoned, not by days, but by hours. The amount of work still to be done, if it be a point of honor to persist in the attempt, may be estimated from the simple consideration that a vast deal too much was promised at the beginning of the session, and nothing of it has been done yet. What was too much for half a year has to be done in a fortnight, with multiplied obstacles and aggravated hostility, and organized opposition. We are told day after day that if we pretend only a general support we have no right to criticise the plan of the campaign or the style of operations. The General is himself the best judge of the necessity, and even failure is no true test of his merits. The best course may still be unfortunate. All that is very true, but it does not stop people's mouths. When great resources are lavished without any result the spendthrift politician is held answerable for the waste and loss. Whether it be an army or a majority, the statesman who throws it away will have to stand all the consequences. It can hardly be questioned that Mr. GLADSTONE started last February with a body of supporters numerous enough and united enough to carry him safely, smoothly and expeditiously through any reasonable selection of measures. How comes it to pass that he has done nothing, except to diminish public faith in both numbers and principles, to prove that a minority may be more powerful than a majority, and that, after all, if anything is to be done, it must be done by rough-and-ready methods, decidedly out of keeping with our Parliamentary system?

MR. GLADSTONE'S POSITION.

It has slowly but surely revealed itself that Mr. GLADSTONE and his majority are vitally disagreed. The larger the majority the more certain it is to comprise a variety of opinions and influences, and the more necessary does it become to find a policy and a mode of dealing which shall unite rather than divide. Self-preservation may drive a minority into measures disagreeable, not to some only, but even to the whole of them; and the same necessity may compel them to disregard personal considerations in the choice of a leader; but a majority, especially a large and self-sufficient majority, is under no such supposed necessity, and is quite sure to feel itself free to follow its own devices. It has to be treated watchfully and tenderly, allowed no excuse for waywardness, and invited to a policy which will combine the greatest number. It is the majority of the majority that should rule the majority, and it generally does rule the majority in the end. At any rate, the majority must be allowed to take its course freely and pleasantly, and to be at least flattered with the consciousness of spontaneous action. Mr. GLADSTONE has almost ostentatiously denied this indulgence to his majority. He has contrived to induce among them a very general feeling that they do not know what he is at; they could not answer for what he will do; and, what is worse than all, they are pretty sure he will generally prefer violent reforms to progressive and remedial improvement, and that he will overtask the energies of even the stoutest Reformers. A reform is dictated by necessity, insomuch that all the credit it generally brings to its author is that he sees the necessity and submits to it. Thus it was fully and very properly admitted early this session that it had become necessary to remodel our military system. The nature of the necessity was almost too conspicuous and urgent. Something had to be done. But surely there was no such immediate and terrible necessity for abolishing open voting at once and utterly. A good army and a dark ballot-box cannot be quite in the same category. Grant both necessary, yet they need not both stop the way, and choke the narrow and still narrowing passage of public business. Could not, then, the ballot have waited a little longer, even if it was to come at last? We have been called to account for saying that the majority of the majority, if themselves allowed to vote by ballot, would be found voting against it. It is not saying much for them. Their opinions, however, are pretty well known, and it is notorious that Mr. GLADSTONE is attempting to rule the majority by a minority within it; that is, the moderate men by the extreme. This, however, is a course which cannot fail to weaken the zeal of his friends, and give hope, courage, and new resources to his foes. A minority is sure to feel itself doubly strong when it sees the enemy's camp no longer unanimous or uniformly loyal.

THE PREMIER'S METHOD.

What people complain of is the manner rather than the matter. It is the manner that galls and frets. All wish to do what they must do easily and pleasantly. The wish may not be always reasonable, for if the road is rough and the pace fast one must expect to be jolted. A statesman has to drive over the stones as if there were no stones, to take the turnings as if all was straight, and to do any number of miles an hour, should it be necessary, without your being sensible of motion. Here it is that Mr. GLADSTONE preeminently fails. He rather prefers shocks, surprises, sharp turns, and anything short of an upset altogether. An exercise of the Royal Prerogative, or what looks very like one, is a thing to take the breath out of the boldest travelers. Of this, however, and still more on the other measure now dividing the admiration and the misgivings of the British public, Mr. GLADSTONE has so managed matters that we do not seem to have advanced one bit since the opening of the session. As in the campaign last year across the Channel, the enemy are found to be much beter acquainted with the geography of questions than Government itself. Its foes are a good deal more in earnest than its friends, and they have had at least as much time to prepare for offense as has been allowed for defense. In the face of difficulties and disagreeables inseparable from the policy, it is, perhaps, too much to say that things could have been made a little smoother and pleasanter, though even the road to ruin is proverbially said to be easy and agreeable. But certainly much of the annoyance has been needless. It is no comfort to be told that the rope which galls not a few honest constitutional consciences is round the neck of the House of Lords. Nor is it any comfort to find that if Government has been somewhat overtaxing the patience of the House of Commons and the humility of the Lords this session, it has found out how to dispense with them both a good deal in future. The sum of the whole, and the melancholy fact now looming in the near future, is that the House of Commons is no longer that best of Clubs it has been described. It seems to have caught from some other bodies the infection of acting without forethought and talking without aim or end, and the statesmen of the day seem to think it their business to supply the raw material of deliberation, not even in the earliest stage of manufacture. We have a right to have the public business better done, and should be better content with a few well-prepared measures than with half a dozen projects for mending the Constitution or turning society upside down. Of course, there are those who prefer the latter. There are so-called agriculturists who never visit a farm, except to pull down, to build, to order new roads and bridges, to make vast and needless alterations in the surface, the fences, and whatever money can do, or undo, in a day. They are too grand to think of profit. Mr. GLADSTONE may be honestly minded to put us all right, and give us a brand new Constitution, or one as good as new. The process itself, unhappily, involves dust, litter, noise, dirt and much general discomfort. Moreover, it stops the regular course of things. A great deal of useful, and indeed necessary, legislation is interrupted, and adjourned to we know not what day, in order that Mr. GLADSTONE may inscribe his name on some magnificent reconstructions, which, like everything else in this world, will begin to fall out of repair from the day of their completion.

## THE ROYAL PREROGATIVE.

### French Opinion on the Recent Action of the Government in England.

The following article, by M. EUGENE DUFEUILLE, on the royal warrant abolishing purchase, appeared in the *Journal des Débats* of July 26:

"The English Cabinet presented to the House of Lords and the House of Commons, on the 21st inst., a royal warrant relative to the abolition of the sale and purchase of commissions in the British Army. Proceeding upon statutes of the reigns of EDWARD VI. and GEORGE III. against the sale of commissions, Queen VICTORIA has declared that from and after the 1st of November next military offices shall no longer be salable. Her Majesty's words are: 'Our will and pleasure is that on and after the 1st day of November in this present year all regulations made by us or our royal predecessors, or any officers acting under our authority, regulating or fixing the prices at which any commission in our forces may be purchased, sold, or exchanged, or in any way authorizing the purchase or sale or exchange for money of such commission shall be canceled and determined.' It is not our purpose now to point out or to pass judgment upon the numerous and varied consequences of this measure. It is to the remarkable course taken by Mr. GLADSTONE and his colleagues that we desire to call the attention of our readers. Every one knows that upon the other side of the Channel a bill must, before it obtains the force of law, undergo the test of a series of discussions, and that it can only become law after it has received the triple assent of the Commons, the Lords, and the Crown. In the case to which we refer, Mr. GLADSTONE has thought it his duty to depart from this old and salutary usage, and disregard the opposition of the Upper House. The Prime Minister consented, it is true, to submit his bill against the sale of commissions to the judgment of the Lords who rejected it, but he, the Chief of the Cabinet, refused to submit to the consequences of this rejection. The opposition of the Lords to the bill approved by the House of Commons, in fact, compelled Mr. GLADSTONE, in the event of his desiring to proceed further in the matter, and in conformity with the Constitution, to consult the Queen and make her the judge of the contention between the two Assemblies. The Queen then, if she had sided with Mr. GLADSTONE, would have broken down the resistance of the Lords, either indirectly by dissolving the Commons, or by menacing the Lords with an addition of new colleagues, or, directly, by the actual creation of new Peers. This course, which the British Constitution prescribes to the Prime Minister, he has not followed, perhaps because he did not consider it obligatory, but more probably because he supposed it hostile to his purposes. The House of Commons was not dissolved, the House of Lords withheld its opinion, and Mr. GLADSTONE had his way. Queen VICTORIA, with the advice of the Ministry, abolished purchase by her sovereign authority and left to Parliament the care of fixing the sum to be paid to those now holding commissions. It may be easily imagined that this mode of putting an end to difficulties, and of silencing the voice of the Lords, has not given satisfaction to everybody in England. Mr. GLADSTONE was accused of having violated the Constitution, and the words '*coup d'état*' were even made use of in the House of Commons with reference to what had been done. The Ministry, which for several days had considered the question as one the Lords were competent to deal with, as had been shown by submitting it to their examination, declared that its conduct was in conformity with the pure principles of the Constitution, and that the warrant of the Queen was justified by similar royal warrants, issued in the reign of EDWARD VI. and GEORGE III. These two Princes, however, can scarcely be referred to as perfect models of what constitutional Kings should be, and we cannot admit as incontestable the incompetence of the House of Lords to deal with matters of military administration, and the right of the Crown to dispense with the advice of Parliament in such questions. Mr. BOUVERIE seems to be nearer to the truth of history and constitutional government when, in this case at least, he makes the two Houses advance simultaneously, when he attributes to them the same rights and powers with regard to military administration, and when, lastly, he declares the intervention of the Crown under the recent circumstances to be little in conformity with the usages of a Liberal Government. If, in fact, as the Duke of CAMBRIDGE has asserted, the consent of the Minister of War is necessary with regard to all important measures connected with the army, is it not clear that this Minister, who is alone responsible for the acts of the Sovereign, is placed, like his colleagues in the Cabinet, under the powers of Parliament, and that the Upper House has consequently the right of judging his conduct? There spring from this affair two charges against Mr. GLADSTONE—first, a want of knowledge and a want of respect for the Upper House, if he submitted without consideration to the opinion of the Lords a question with which they were not competent to deal; and, second, a violation of the Constitution if, as we are inclined to think, he has withdrawn from the authority of the Lords a question on which they were entitled to decide."

## TRAVEL ABROAD.

### The Pleasures of a Channel Trip—An American on the Journey from France to England.

A letter from Mr. E. S. JAFFRAY to the London *Times*, in reference to the pleasures of a trip from France to England, is printed by that journal. It deserves republication. "I returned yesterday," says the writer, "with my family from the Continent. We left Paris by the mail train at 7:10 A. M., and had a pleasant run enough to Calais, where we arrived at 1½. We were there put on board the steam-boat, a vessel about 175 feet long by 25 feet beam. I had with me my wife, three daughters and another lady. My wife descended promptly to the ladies' cabin—a dark cavity, about twenty feet by fifteen feet—and obtained a sort of shelf to lie down upon, being the last unoccupied place. My three daughters and I sat down upon a bench placed across the deck near the stern. Previous to starting, we were invited by the steward to hire uncouth tarpaulin overcoats at sixpence each. I procured one of them for each of the party, and having enveloped ourselves in the great, stiff, uncomfortable things, we sat down again. Soon after this the boat started. It was blowing a gale from south-west, and consequently there was a heavy sea on. We had proceeded about 500 yards from the end of the pier when the fun commenced. A wave broke over the ship, thoroughly drenching us all to the skin, in spite of tarpaulins and everything else. One of my daughters gasped for breath, another became hysterical, and the youngest burst into tears. The motion of the boat had now become so violent that a change of place was scarcely possible, and had it been ever so easy, there was no other place to go to. The two dark, contracted holes down-stairs which do duty as ladies' and gentlemen's cabins were full to overflowing. The lady who was with my family was lying on the floor of the former, and other ladies were lying at full length on the deck. Every one was dreadfully seasick, and all who were on deck were drenched every few minutes by the waves, which constantly broke over the boat. After awhile a place of refuge was found for my eldest daughter in a little inconvenient sort of closet on deck, called a private cabin, for which accommodation I was charged 7s. 6d. Soon after my youngest, a girl of nine, was carried off by the kindness of the Captain, and placed in his private cabin. This exhausted the extra accommodation of this magnificent vessel, and my second daughter and myself had to fight it out on the bench where we originally sat down. I shall never forget the misery of that two hours of intense sickness, and constant deluges of salt water overwhelming us, and some fifty or sixty other passengers around us as miserable as ourselves. We at last reached Dover, where, more dead than alive, we could scarcely crawl up the ladder and into the train."

## SOCIALISM.

### A Socialist Soiree—A Reminiscence of Herzen's Hospitality.

Under the title of "A Socialist Soirée," a writer in the *Presse* of Vienna describes a visit which he paid to HERZEN while the great Russian revolutionist was residing at Fulham. He was introduced by another well-known Russian, IVAN GOLOVIN, "a great traveler and linguist, with varied accomplishments, and an exceedingly pleasant talker on all subjects but politics." The cottage in which HERZEN lived was very elegantly furnished, and the drawing-room was crowded with visitors of both sexes. "I shall never forget," the writer proceeds, "the outward appearance of the Russian socialist, who, as is known, died in Paris a short time ago. He was small in stature, and wore his hair long, *à l'artiste*; his features showed genius, but also a certain lowness of spirits. There was at times a lurking look in his eye which was almost savage, and seemed to betray the wild and unsettled spirit within." Among the guests, of whom there were about a hundred, the writer remarked LOUIS BLANC, LEDRU ROLLIN and EDGAR QUINET. A French lady, dressed "in black, the symbol of sorrow, and red, the color of revenge," as she was described by one of the refugees present, sang a revolutionary song by DUPONT, and the wife of a Chartist declaimed HOOD's "Song of the Shirt;" after which a Russian lady read POUSCHKIN's "Ode to the Dagger," which was received with immense applause. It was now getting late, and the writer was about to leave, when he heard a German haranguing several of his countrymen in a neighboring room. "Here in England," he said, "we have a tremendous piece of work to do in getting the workmen to accept our plan of common action. These people, for all their trade-unions, are still obstinately conservative. * * * Yet the avalanche must roll down from here over France. Neither peer nor peasant should be spared. If the Socialist idea is to triumph, we must tear up by the roots the whole organization of modern society, and cast it into the flames. Palaces form but a small portion of the infamous representation of capital; it is in the towns that the working classes are slaughtered by hundreds of thousands. Rational and thorough Socialism neither can nor ought to recognize towns. Instead of them, we must have an equal division of the soil, common labor, and common prosperity. The soil of the towns will be an excellent fertilizer for the Socialist field." These words, concludes the writer, "were irresistibly recalled to my mind when I read of the objects and acts of the Commune of Paris."

### The Five Per Cent Loan—The Treasury Negotiations Abroad.

In relation to the cable announcement of the success of Judge RICHARDSON's negotiations abroad, it is stated that the proposition forwarded by him to Secretary BOUTWELL some days since, after being somewhat modified by a conference with JAY COOK & CO., the agents of the loan, has been agreed to by the Secretary and the agents; that the details of the final arrangement consist of provisions highly beneficial to the Treasury; that a Syndicate (to be forwarded by JAY COOK & CO.) under whose auspices the loan will be marketed, will insure the national banks and leading bankers of this country, and the strongest houses in England and on the Continent; that a sum of not less than from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 will be placed to the credit of the Treasury on or before the 25th inst., applicable to the payment of the old Five-twenties; and that, under this arrangement, the balance of the $200,000,000 of the five per cent. loan will doubtless all be disposed of within a very short period.

## THE CASE OF MESSNER.

### The Application for Commutation of Sentence—Gov. Hoffman's Refusal.

JOSEPH MESSNER, the wife-murderer, who is doomed to die to-morrow, has faithful friends in his counsel, who a few days ago made renewed application to Gov. HOFFMAN to commute his sentence, in the following letter:

ROCHESTER, Aug. 1, 1871.

*To His Excellency John T. Hoffman, Governor of the State of New-York:*

RESPECTED SIR: JOSEPH MESSNER, you may be aware, is under sentence of death the third time, and to be executed Aug. 11, inst. On the trial he testified to the effect that he struck the deceased in a conflict, and harder than he intended. You will find his testimony, which we believe to be substantially correct, in the printed matter inclosed, which is also accompanied by the Judge's charge.

The jury, after four hours' deliberation, found him guilty of murder in the first degree. We observe also that the evidence on the part of the people was about the same on the last as on the first trial.

We believe that it is the conviction of Judge DWIGHT, who tried the cause, that the case was a proper one on the facts and circumstances—there being many extenuating circumstances—for the exercise of a discretion and for a conviction of murder in the second degree, had the jury possessed that power.

But the Judge felt that he as a Judge could not adopt the views of the Court of Appeals in the case of Lamb, 2 Keyes, 382 to 383, but was compelled to follow the case of The People *vs.* Fitzgerald, 37 N. Y., 413. Your Excellency being presumed to be familiar with the points of difference between these cases, we venture no further comment upon them, further than to call your attention to a still later case where the Court returned a verdict of murder in the second degree, although upon the facts the case was murder in the first degree or manslaughter, viz.: The People *vs.* Thompson, 2 Hand, p. 1. See opinion on page 4.

Your Excellency is also presumed to retain the general outlines of the features of the Messner case, hence we do not mention any particular fact.

Since the trial one of our Judges has kindly put into our hands your message to the Legislature of Jan. 3, 1871, on page 21 of which we find remarks similar in effect to those of Judge MORGAN, in the Damp case, on page 382.

And believing that the sentiment of the community here and at large would heartily indorse an action which would simply rescue MESSNER from the rope, and believing also that the benefits expected by the law from the infliction of the death penalty for this case of killing have been amply furnished the people by the example of punishment for crime as fully as if he were actually hung, we venture the following suggestions:

We are aware that it is the honored duty of the Chief Executive of a State to see to the due administration of its laws, and not to make laws by indirect proceedings in the discharge of such duty; and that he is as much bound by the law as any other citizen.

But while this is so, there is another duty enjoined in view of the express powers given under the Constitution, one of which is the pardoning power, which should not be lost sight of. Framers of Constitutions and of legislative enactments realize that a law cannot be made for every case, hence by our Constitution a discretion is delegated to one common head. And it was expected that when a case should arise where public justice would not suffer, this delegated power could and would be lawfully exercised at the discretion of him to whom it was delegated, always expecting, however, that an arbitrary use of that merciful power, or power given in mercy rather, would not be made. We therefore humbly and respectfully contend that if your Excellency can see from MESSNER's case, taking into view all that has passed, the certainty with which the perpetrator of a crime is sought out and the steady course to bring him to condign punishment, not so much, however, as a punishment inflicted upon the criminal as an example and warning to deter others, and in his case the agonies of mind which must attend the preparation for death so often before and now, as well as from the extenuating circumstances attending the history of MESSNER and the deceased down to her death, such as their habits of life both of body and mind, to say nothing of a war of nationality, he being German and she Irish, besides the general infirmity of human nature and the confusion or uncertainty of the laws of our State as to what constitutes murder in the first and second degrees, (for there is dissatisfaction among the Judges of the Supreme Court at large as we are told respecting the views expressed in the construction of the statute of 1862, as rendered in the Fitzgerald case,) or from any other source whatever, that a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life will not do any violence to the demands of public justice as regards MESSNER's case, Your Excellency will use the discretion awarded you for that purpose.

We cannot forbear mentioning that you have not used that power so often as to occasion remark, for being yourself a distinguished member of the legal profession, we know that you understand well the duties of the citizen and of the servant of the State, as you have also given abundant evidence by the consummate manner in which you have discharged the duties of your dignified office.

Perhaps an apology should be offered with regard to our remarks upon the subject of "discretion." We deemed it reflecting upon the action of those who, being charged with seeing laws executed, yet having a discretion, throw themselves back upon the law-makers, seemingly forgetful that it is expected that such discretion should be executed, and that it was the law also in a case which commends itself to that view.

Hoping, therefore, that you will examine into this case, and that you will be wisely led, if it is right, (and for ourselves and many others we believe it is) to commute MESSNER, and that many years of health, prosperity and usefulness to the State may be awarded you, we remain, with every consideration,

Your humble and obedient servants,

GEO. E. RIPSOM,
J. M. WILSON.

In reply the Governor denies the request in the following terms:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, Aug. 2, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of yesterday relating to JOSEPH MESSNER.

When the prisoner was under sentence of death after his first conviction, I refused to commute his punishment, and gave my reasons in a letter which was published in the Rochester papers. I have examined the proceedings in the second trial, which, like the first, resulted in a verdict of murder in the first degree, and I find nothing which would justify Executive interference with the sentence of the Court.

It's clear to my mind that the prisoner's conviction is justified by the testimony, and he must suffer the penalty.

It is painful to me in every case to deny an application for commutation of a death sentence, but I must do what I believe to be right.

Very truly yours, JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

GEO. E. RIPSON, Esq.,
J. M. WILSON, Esq., Rochester, N. Y.

WILLIAM GUGGENHEIM, Esq., in his own behalf and of others, wrote to the Governor, pleading for mercy, and to him also the Governor expressed his determination not to interfere, saying: "The prisoner has had a second trial, and a second time the jury has pronounced him guilty of murder in the first degree. I cannot, consistently with what I believe to be my duty, interfere with the sentence of the Court. Painful as it is for me to do so, I must deny your application."

A reporter of the Rochester *Express*, who conversed with MESSNER on Sunday, says: "He received us with considerable distrust, and remarked that he had no particular friendship for reporters. Some of them had deceived him, and related things he never said. His health is good, appetite strong, and he sleeps well. The most of his reading is confined to the Bible and *Life of Christ*. These books are printed in German. He says he is ready to die, and may never be better prepared than now. Rev. Father JOHN F. PAYER, pastor of St. Bonifacius (German) Church, Grand-street, is his spiritual adviser, and visits him daily. He conversed yesterday freely on general topics, but did not care to talk about his rapidly-approaching execution."

### Homicide in New-Rochelle.

Two lads of New-Rochelle, GEORGE KEHOE, aged fifteen years, and MICHAEL MATTHEWS, aged sixteen years, on Tuesday last, became involved in a quarrel which resulted fatally to the one first named. KEHOE was engaged in cutting some wood in front of his parents' door, where MATTHEWS, whose parents reside in the next house, commenced an altercation, during which he took up a stone and, after warning two little girls who were loitering near him to get out of the way of danger, hurled the stone at KEHOE, hitting him at the back of one of his ears and inflicting a fatal wound, from the effects of which he died immediately, without speaking a word. The young murderer, MATTHEWS, instantly fled from the scene of the tragedy, and has since eluded all pursuit of him. Coroner MEEKS held an inquest upon the body yesterday, when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the foregoing facts; whereupon Coroner MEEKS issued his warrant for the arrest of MATTHEWS to answer a charge of murder.

### Attempt to Poison a Husband.

Mr. D. GIBSON and wife, at Tullytown, above Trenton, had a quarrel last week, and on opening his dinner-kettle, on Saturday, GIBSON thought he discovered poison upon some meat. He immediately went to a Trenton physician, and found that his suspicion was correct. In order to see if his wife or some one else had poisoned his food, on his return home in the evening, he offered the meat, in her presence, to the children. The woman started up, refused to allow them to eat it, and leaving the house has not been since seen.

### The Board of Health.

There was no quorum present for a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday. The only members appearing were Commissioners STEPHEN SMITH, CECCARINI and GROSS; two are absent from the City; Mayor HALL never attends, and three Commissioners spent the day on the Harbor Police-boat, waiting for Justice DOWLING. In case that Magistrate ends the vigil by arriving meantime, a meeting of the Board of Health will be held and the public interests receive attention on Friday.

### Interesting to Ship-Owners.

An interesting case to ship-owners has been on trial in the Union County (New-Jersey) Courts for some time past, and was before Judge EAGAN yesterday. It appears that Mr. JOHN P. BONNELL, Harbor Master of Elizabeth, claims a tax on tonnage of vessels arriving in Elizabethport, in accordance with a law passed 17th March, 1870, which is similar to the New-York law. A few persons claim the law to be unconstitutional, and refuse to pay the tax. Hence the suit. The argument in favor of the Harbor Master's rights having been made by Mr. A. D. STEPHENSON, of New-York, and Mr. RANSOM heard in reply, Judge EAGAN decided in favor of the Harbor Master. The defendants now appeal to a higher Court. The matter has created considerable interest in the vicinity, and among shipping men generally. Gov. RANDOLPH sides with the Harbor Master.

## PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

A State Industrial Convention is to be held in Baton Rouge, La., on the 16th of October, the first ever held in Louisiana.

Senator CARL SCHURZ is to deliver his address before the Germans of Chicago on Saturday evening.

The Law Court at Portland, Me., has overruled the exceptions in the divorce case of SARAH P. MILLER, libellant, *vs.* NATHANIEL J. MILLER, of Portland, and refused to grant a new trial.

A citizen of Cincinnati recently expressed the opinion, at a public meeting, that the city Board of Health is a greater nuisance that it has ever abated.

Quite a large number of the prominent gentlemen of Milwaukee, including Senator MATT. H. CARPENTER and Hon. ALEX. MITCHELL, went to Waukesha by special train on Saturday to pay their respects to Judge CHASE.

San Francisco papers report that a grayback whale, eighty feet in length, was thrown upon the beach, between Fort Point and Seal Rock, in a high tide, on the evening of the 30th ult., and secured.

Gen. CALEB CUSHING was the gentleman "high in the Democratic Party of Massachusetts," whose offer to go with PRIM as a Brigadier-General on his expedition to New-Orleans Gen. BUTLER wished to accept. The personal objection of Gov. ANDREW prevented.

There are to be great gatherings of temperance, if not temperate people, at Martha's Vineyard, on the 18th ult., to listen to addresses from WENDELL PHILLIPS, Rev. Dr. MINER, EDWIN THOMPSON and others, and to songs from the HUTCHINSON family.

Some of the extraordinary and gratifying Republican gains in Kentucky are shown by the Cincinnati *Commercial* by the following figures:

| | 1868. | 1871. |
|---|---|---|
| Christian County.... | 900 Dem. maj. | 300 Repub. maj. |
| Fayette County.... | 1,440 Dem. maj. | 100 Repub. maj. |
| Jefferson County... | 3,091 Dem. maj. | 3,000 Dem. maj. |
| Shelby County..... | 927 Dem. maj. | 400 Dem. maj. |
| Woodford County.. | 896 Dem. maj. | 100 Dem. maj. |

Prof. JAMES C. WATSON, of the University of Michigan, reports the discovery of a planet, hitherto unknown, in the constellation Capricorn. It shines like a star of the tenth magnitude, is situated right ascension 320° 16′, and in declination 12° 30′ south, and is moving slowly west and south.

A letter from Miss RISLEY, one of Ex-Secretary SEWARD's travelling companions, to her father, under date of July 7, says that owing to the fatigue of so long continued travel, their contemplated European tour will probably be given up, and they may be expected home in August. The party were then at Constantinople.

Judge FISHER was the only member of the Supreme Court of Wyoming who dissented from the decision that women have the right to sit as jurors under the provisions of the existing Territorial laws. Chief-Justice HOWE rendered an opinion, that under the Fourteenth Amendment, women in the United States have the same rights as men in respect to suffrage and office-holding.

The Illinois Democrats will hold their State Convention to nominate a candidate for Congressman-at-large in Springfield, on Wednesday, Oct. 4. The leading candidates for the nomination are ROSWELL E. GOODELL, of Springfield, Judge CATON and Gen. MCCLERNAND. It is thought by many that Mr. GOODELL will be selected. His friends say that he is not a politician, and is outside of the rings and cabals that have made politics offensive, and that he is a live man, of great personal popularity.

Lively times may be anticipated in the New-Jersey Democratic Convention, if the Trenton *Gazette* has, as is probable, good foundation for its statement that there is an enormous amount of secret dissatisfaction and ill-feeling in the party, and that a partly-concealed but deadly struggle for control is going on between the opposing factions into which it is divided. It says that it is known that Judge BEDLE wants and has been promised by certain powerful leaders the nomination, but the opposing interests will probably combine upon some man who will give the aristocratice Bedle clique a good deal of trouble to defeat.

A well-dressed young swindler has been victimising some of the citizens of Newburyport, Mass., in a most audacious manner. His practice has been to call at a house, demand to know how many of the inmates have been vaccinated within five years and how many have not, then carefully to enter the names in a book, and end up with asserting that the city authorities have decided that all residents who have not been vaccinated within five years must either undergo that operation at once or supply themselves with a preventive powder, which he has with him, the price of which is twenty-five cents.

Alluding to the statements respecting the Canal Ring, published by the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, the Albany *Evening Journal* says: "This Ring is becoming as skillful in stealing as the most expert plunderers in the Metropolis. GEORGE D. LORD is quite as successful as ANDREW J. GARVEY, and has this advantage that the dividend circle is not as large. The Canal Ring is but a corporal's guard compared with the army of pensioners who draw rations from the Tammany mint. So that although the aggregate of Mr. Assemblyman LORD's pickings reach but about $380,000, and GARVEY's run up into the millions, it is probable that really more hard cash goes into LORD's than into GARVEY's private pocket."

On the morning of the election in Kentucky the Louisville *Courier-Journal* said: "The Republican Party do not hope for success today, but they have left no stone unturned to give their defeat as much as possible the semblance of success, in order that it may inspire their ranks with hope and courage in future contests, and afford moral aid and comfort to the weak and wavering of their party elsewhere. If they succeed in affecting a material reduction in the Democratic majority, they will feel themselves amply compensated, for the time being, for all the labor and money they have expended during the canvass." Well, as the returns show, *that* compensation is certainly theirs.

It has been ascertained that the insane girl who was murdered near Baltimore, some time ago, talked in a rambling, incoherent way about going to the opera, and Mrs. LINCOLN, and Mrs. SCHENCK, to a colored woman whom she met in Havre de Grace, a short time before, and as it was one of the wayward fancies of MARTHA DOHERTY, when in her crazy spells, to tell the most improbable stories about young ROBERT LINCOLN taking her to the opera, and "Madam SCHENCK" interfering with her engagements, this is regarded as adding still further to the probability that she was the person murdered. But it is strange that the mystery as to her identity was not long ago removed.

Alluding to the innumerable contradictory reports "from San Domingo" which flood this country, the Baltimore *American* says: "We know that these letters and dispatches are all lies, manufactured to keep up antagonism to annexation. We know that President BAEZ is popular with the people of San Domingo because he favors annexation, and the people are almost unanimous and enthusiastic for the measure. Indeed, if it were not for these lying dispatches, there would today be no opposition to the measure; and if Mr. SUMNER, now that he is convinced that he has been made the dupe of designing knaves, comes forward and makes a manful acknowledgment of the injustice he has done to these unfortunate people, the next Congress will promptly consummate the measure."

There was wrath, indignation and hunger in a Titusville hotel, on Saturday. It seems some creditors, who had sued the proprietor, had secured judgment, and sent an officer to the house just as dinner was ready. He levied upon the materials provided, and the boarders were compelled to look elsewhere for their dinner. The officer, after holding the "personal property" for some time, and finding it wouldn't bring money, went away, leaving the landlord with a cooked dinner on his hands and no one to eat it. The landlord has sued for damages.

The St. Louis *Republican* has a special telegram from Prairie City, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, which says: "Considerable excitement is manifested here among the Indians over the political contest for Chief Judge, &c. Col. W. P. ROSS, a nephew of JOHN ROSS, and Col. DOWNING, are the opposing candidates for Chief Justice. Both were officers in the Federal Army. The same gentlemen were opposing candidates two years ago, when the Southern element of the nation, through its representative men, made a proposition to Col. ROSS for a division of the appointive offices in return for their support. This Col. ROSS refused; but it was accepted by Col. DOWNING, who received the entire support of that part of the nation who had sided with the South, and was elected. The same race is being run over again." The election took place on Monday.

The people of California are to vote at their next election on a proposition to refund the bonded debt of the State, now bearing seven per cent. interest per annum, in new six per cent. twenty-years bonds. A majority of the votes cast on the question will decide it. If the act is approved a Board of Loan Commissioners, consisting of the Governor, Controller and Treasurer, is to sell the bonds at not less than ninety-one cents on the dollar, in gold coin, and apply the proceeds to the purchase of outstanding bonds at the rate of ninety-three cents on the dollar. The interest on all bonds falling due and advertised for redemption is to cease if they are not presented within a specified time. Old bonds not yet due may be exchanged for the new at the rate of ninety-three cents on the dollar. The amount of the funded debt is about $3,500,000, and the act provides for $3,700,000 in bonds.

There was a murder done in Paris, Ky., on election day, in a quarrel which began in a little good-natured raillery, a young man named N. T. ALEXANDER, son of a banker, being instantly killed by G. M. HIBLER, Clerk of one of the Courts. The former, coming out of the bar-room of a hotel with several friends, found Mr. HIBLER and others sitting in the doorway, and putting his hand on his chair, said: "Mr. HIBLER, can you move your chair a little?" The latter playfully replied, "I think there is room for you to pass, Mr. ALEXANDER." The request to move was repeated, and Mr. HIBLER said: "There is room enough for you to pass. I don't intend to move." ALEXANDER asked: "Can't you take a joke?" "Yes, I can," replied HIBLER. "If you can't take a joke, you can draw and take your steps," rejoined ALEXANDER, and in an instant they both drew revolvers, and fired almost instantaneously. Four shots were fired, one of which struck ALEXANDER in the breast, killing him instantly. HIBLER was not hurt.

## THE PRESS ON THE RING.

*From Every Saturday, (Boston.)*

The development of the New-York Ring exposure has come to that crucial point which is to determine whether good and permanent results are to be secured from the agitation, or whether the excitement is to be allowed to pass as one of the sensations of the hour, with the inevitable consequence, let it not be forgotten, that the thieves will, in that event, regard it as a memorable precedent, a guarantee and encouragement for future operations. Up to this time the Press alone has risen to the level of the occasion. We have recently in these columns called attention to the increasing independence and efficiency of the American Press; and certainly no better proof of the assertion need be cited than the recent action of the NEW-YORK TIMES. It only requires the same boldness and public spirit on the part of the better class of citizens to supplement this important work and bring it to its just consummation.

*Worcester (Mass.) Spy.*

There is an inevitable air of insincerity and sensationalism in whatever the Mayor does and says. He parades his promise of a monthly statement, as if it were a purely gratuitous favor to the public for which it ought to be profoundly thankful; but his flourish over this appears to be designed to divert attention from the account that has been so long demanded, and which now he only promises in an indefinite way shall be issued soon.

*Providence Journal.*

Either the accounts must be given to the public, and the New-York Magistrates must stand or fall by what they prove to be, or these men must consent to be branded as the thieves and rascals they have so often been called by the most respectable portion of the New-York Press. It is impossible to evade the issue which has been raised by styling these allegations "the slanders of the partisan Press." They are reiterated over the whole country, and they are believed to be well founded among all orders of men.

*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The Mayor pledged himself to the production of the accounts nearly three weeks ago, and there is at the present moment no indication whatever that he will keep his pledge.

*Newburgh Journal.*

Under this, the best showing that Mr. CONNOLLY can make, it is no wonder that the people of the Metropolis grow restive, and call public meetings to consult upon measures for their own safety and relief. Nor is it any more wonderful that such meetings are broken up by Democratic rowdies, as was the case last night in the Yorkville precinct of the City.

*Boston Advertiser.*

A fraud so monstrous as that of the present Government of the City has no parallel in this country, and we rejoice, if it is a subject for rejoicing, that the evil cannot be charged to Americans, or to influences which appertain to the American character, but rather to an imported population and to circumstances which are so much at war with free institutions and with true prosperity, that at no distant day the honest people of the City and the State of New-York will apply the proper corrective.

*Syracuse Journal.*

It is quite clear that the New-York Government will have as much difficulty in explaining this unprecedented increase in the debt, as it will have in explaining the unexpected *exposé* made by the NEW-YORK TIMES.

*Rochester Democrat.*

We believe that among the masses may be found thousands of Reform Democrats who will not vote to perpetuate Ring power, in any canvass where the issue is sharply defined. At least their virtue will be brought to the test. It will be tested this Fall, when there are no national questions, on which parties derive their distinctive appellations, to distract their attention, and when the simple practical question will be, Shall the abuses of Tammany, in State and City, be reformed? It will be tested in the Legislature, when Republicans and Reform Democrats will carry out the verdict of the people, and lay before his Excellency a law which will place the ax at the root of the tree. It will be tested, if need be, in 1872, by holding to a strict accountability all who shall fail in this much-needed reform. And that is what we propose to do about it.

*Norwich (Chenango County) Telegraph.*

The recent exposure of the great frauds of the Tammany Ring imposes upon the Republicans an imperative duty, and we are glad to see that one of the General Committees has given it such attention as to assure the public that this huge corruption is to be met and dealt with as it deserves. The Republicans of the country entertain a most thorough detestation of the Tammany organization, and their sympathies will assuredly be extended to the Republicans of the City who exhibit the most satisfactory evidence of a determination to battle with a power which threatens to despoil the State as it has the City, and if possible to grasp the Government of the Union.

*Toledo (Ohio) Commercial.*

Denial of the charges of wholesale fraud by the Tammany Ring is not thought of; but various silly dodges are resorted to to divert attention from this great wrong.

*Detroit Post.*

Since the NEW-YORK TIMES published portions of the accounts of the Tammany Ring, the leaders of the Ring, whom these accounts prove parties to fraudulent transactions, have resorted to various tricks and dodges in order to escape from the odium thus heaped upon them. If they were innocent, no trick or dodge would be necessary. The most direct, honest and easy method to clear innocent parties would be the publication of the City and County accounts in full, as the law requires.

*Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.*

The Mayor of New-York has begun, at last, to give some figures from the Controller's books. That is, he gets Controller CONNOLLY to make out a statement of the City debt on the 1st instant, and he tries to throw a sop to the tax-payers by publishing a very general summary of the money paid out of the City Treasury during the month just past. But we do not think that he will succeed in convincing any one, even for a moment, that his Honor is a fit person to rule that City any longer. The figures show that all the taxes which can be legally levied this year have already been spent, and that the City's indebtedness has been increased by about sixteen millions of dollars since the last of April. This certainly must be anything but assuring intelligence to the tax-payers. The figures given, so far as they go, do not materially differ from those published by the TIMES, except that they are much more general and contain no specifications of expense.

*Rochester Express.*

The startling disclosures of corruptions made by the NEW-YORK TIMES leave no doubt in any reasonable mind that the debt of New-York City was increasing with fearful rapidity; but we could not tell certainly what the debt of the City was. The Controller has, however, published a report, from which the TIMES extracts the desired information, more startling even than its own charges of corruption and extravagance.

*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY must tax their fertile brains for some new expedient to satisfy the New-York public for their withholding of the accounts, the scheme for securing a good character at the hands of the Chamber of Commerce having completely failed. Mr. OPDYKE, while he says that the allegations on both sides—of fraud in municipal expenses and corruption in the Legislature—should not be allowed to go unanswered, declines to interfere, though he makes the suggestion that when a full, clear and complete statement of the finances of the City has been made by the Controller, a special committee of the Chamber of Commerce might advantageously be appointed to examine and certify to its correctness. This is every way an eminently proper reply, and we wait with interest to see what new dodge will now be attempted by the City officials.

*Ogdensburg Journal.*

The Albany *Argus* thus emphatically charges that a St. Lawrence County man was bought up by the corrupt Tammany Ring, and that the sum paid was $60,000. This is a charge by imputation against every representative we have had in the Legislature during the past five years. We deny that any St. Lawrence County man has received a dollar of the stealings of Tammany. And now the *Argus* having made the charge, and we having denied it, we challenge it to give the name of the person thus charged.

*Auburn Advertiser.*

There was never a time that a reasonable Tax Levy could not be passed by the New-York Legislature, without the cost of a penny. Honest Republicans sought often to defeat these iniquitous Tax Levies; but at the last moment they were deserted by some traitors in the camp. Just enough went over to pass the infamous acts. Everybody supposed that some one had been bought. Now the *Argus* gives us the price, we trust the next revelation will name the individual.

*Hartford Post.*

The work of investigation has been begun in the exposition of the TIMES, and it is not likely the work will stop until it is fully completed.

*Mobile Republican.*

Now that their villainy is laid bare, New-York is bound to shake herself loose from the grasp of these highwaymen or sink into the merest vassalage and financial bankruptcy. That she will rise above such an outrageous bondage can scarcely be doubted, unless we are prepared to consider republican institutions a hideous sham.

*Poughkeepsie Eagle.*

The Tammany managers of New-York City are growing more and more desperate, having organized the rowdies to disturb or break up the proceedings of meetings of those disposed to censure them. This is exactly what might be expected of men who are engaged in hiding the public accounts and in smothering all inquiry into their acts.

*Philadelphia Day.*

The most astounding thing about these New-York frauds is, that the men engaged in them have been permitted to have it all their own way; have been seen to emerge from comparative poverty into boundless wealth, and had not been brought to bay by public opinion long ago.

## CANAL PLUNDER.

### Some More Speculations by Democratic Officials.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* publishes some figures relating to Democratic canal management, from which we quote:

"The late *exposé* of the New-York frauds has shown how the thing is done in the metropolis. It is not surprising, in view of the enormous patronage in the hands of Tammany's agents, that the leaders of the Ring should have become immensely rich within a few years. But whether the same tactics are practiced by their brethren in the rural districts we are unable to say. It is certain, however, that in magnitude of accounts the operations of the Canal Ring will not compare unfavorably with those of Tammany. It is very probable that all that is wanting to draw upon the former the full measure of public condemnation that has overtaken the latter, is a full exhibit of its inside workings.

The Lockport *Times*, a journal entirely independent of politics, in a recent article on canal repairs, gives some figures that will be of interest in this connection. The repair contractor for section No. 14 of the Erie canal, which extends from the Erie basin in this city to Picard's bridge on Tonawanda creek—a distance of about fourteen miles,—is Mr. GEORGE D. LORD, a son of State Senator JARVIS LORD, who is the head and front of the Canal Ring. The State pays Mr. LORD annually $44,400 for keeping this section in good navigable order. But this handsome allowance was not satisfactory. On May 9, 1870, an act was passed by the Legislature making the following appropriations for extraordinary repairs:

| | |
|---|---|
| For improving and widening the canal, and constructing stone wall in the City of Buffalo.... | $30,000 |
| For raising and recoping Black Rock Pier...... | 10,000 |
| For raising towing-path along Black Rock Harbor.... | 10,000 |
| For building vertical wall on guard-lock, Black Rock.... | 15,000 |
| For change of plan of bridge at Tonawanda.... | 45,000 |
| For improving canal in Black Rock Harbor.... | 80,000 |
| To Repair Contractor for damage by gales.... | 40,000 |
| For dredging the mill-race at Lower Black Rock | 2,500 |
| For protecting the Erie Canal from Lake Erie... | 75,000 |
| Total.... | $307,500 |

The above does not include what the City of Buffalo is now paying for dredging the Main and Hamburg Canal, which is work that is covered by Mr. LORD's repair contract, and should have been done by him. The damage from gales, for which the modest sum of $40,000 is allowed, was done by a few waves washing over into the canal from the bay, below the Round-house. The inhabitants of that locality know how little work has been required to repair the damages. We venture to say that many of them would gladly have taken the job for a small fraction of the amount allowed to the influential Mr. LORD. The aggregate sum appropriated for keeping this section in repair, including the dredging of the Main and Hamburg Canal, will not fall much below $380,000.

By a glance at the above figures, it will be noticed that a striking similarity exists between them. The sum of $10,000 is appropriated for raising and recoping Black Rock pier; $10,000 for raising the towing-path along Black Rock harbor; $15,000 for building a vertical wall on guard-lock at Black Rock, and $2,500 for dredging mill-race at Lower Black Rock. It would seem that $37,500 ought to be enough to make all necessary repairs to the canal at Black Rock harbor. But the Ring did not think so. In addition to that amount, $80,000 was appropriated under the general head of "Improving the Canal in Black Rock Harbor." All the points upon which work could be done, without tearing down and rebuilding, were covered by the special appropriations; but, lest something might have been overlooked, the whole work of improving is again covered with an appropriation, of $80,000! It should be borne in mind, moreover, that the entire distance for which $117,500 is allowed is less than two miles!

These figures will be better appreciated when we state the fact that, for a series of years, this same Section No. 14 was kept in good repair for from $16,000 to $26,000 per annum, according to the season; and this, too, without the aid of any appropriations for extraordinary repairs. But such enormous stealing—there is no other name for it—is not confined to the western end of the canal. The same is true of every section where the Ring still holds control. By the collusion of corrupt officials with the Ring, the State is defrauded on every side. These repair contracts are held in direct violation of the law. The Democratic Canal Commissioners positively refuse to execute the law. Why is this? In view of the light that has been thrown on Democratic Ring management at New-York, our readers can draw but one conclusion.

### Festival of the Union Home and School.

A grand military festival and *fête champêtre* will be opened on Monday, Oct. 2, at the Fashion Course, in West Flushing, Long Island, for the benefit of the Home for Orphan Children of the Soldiers and Sailors. The celebration will consist of a variety of matches, which will include almost every game of skill now in vogue in the community. The prizes vary in amount from $10 to $500, the highest being for the best rifle shooting at a distance of 150 yards. There are now in the institution on Eleventh-avenue, near One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, about 300 children. It has been necessary to refuse entrance to many who have applied. It is thought that by this festival enough money can be raised to enlarge the present building. The entertainment will continue daily for two weeks, Sundays excepted. The programme will be published about the 1st of September.

# THE WESTFIELD DISASTER.

### Coroner's Inquest—Evidence of Eye-Witnesses—The Engineer Charged with Being Asleep Just Before the Explosion.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Coroner KEENAN commenced an inquest in the chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, in reference to the *Westfield* disaster. There were a large number of witnesses in attendance, but the number of spectators was not so large as was expected. The following are the names of the gentlemen of the jury: John Foley, James Bryce, J. L. Peters, George D. Nichols, L. N. Bates, J. H. Mallory, Charles A. Kirkland, John J. Foley, Henry McKee, William Thompson.

Coroner KEENAN addressed a few remarks to the jury, stating to them the object for which they had assembled, and in what manner they were to deal with the evidence to be submitted to them. He then proceeded to take the testimony in the case.

The first witness sworn was JULIUS RAYNER, who stated that he was employed in a saw-mill at No. 11 Cannon-street; on the day of the explosion he was one of the passengers on board the steam-boat *Westfield*; after going on her he took up his location on the side of the engine-room where he stood for a short time; while there his attention was attracted by a great noise; he immediately afterward saw the explosion occur in the front part of the boat; in the opinion of the witness there was no one in the engine-room at the time the explosion occurred; of this fact he is positive; he looked at and saw the steam-gauge, but was not very particular in his observation of it; he remained on the side of the engine-room about nine or ten minutes, and did not, during that time, see the engineer there; he reiterated several times that he was positive that there was no one in the engine-room for nine or ten minutes; had been on the Staten Island ferry-boats before, but had not traveled in one for three or four years prior to the occurrence in question. On cross-examination witness said he had a slight knowledge of the steam-guage, but could not tell when the hand pointed to eleven what degree of steam was thereby indicated; he was not all the time at the side of the engine from the moment he came on board until the explosion occurred; he remained there no longer than nine or ten minutes.

To a JUROR—I am not precisely positive about a minute or two, it may be less than nine minutes; I stood at that place to see the engineer start the boat, and was there at the time of the explosion; I should say I was on the boat fifteen minutes before the occurrence of the disaster.

The witness was here interrogated by Dr. BEACH and said: I was, to a certain extent, keeping watch, as you call it, because I was curious to see the engineer start the boat.

ROBERT GILLEN was next sworn, and testified that he did business at No. 80 Nassau-street, and is by profession a lawyer; he saw the explosion of the *Westfield*; was at the time in front of the cabin on the upper deck, sitting with a friend of his; when the boat was about to start he listened to the whistle; but to him it seemed a dead, dull sound; after the explosion he heard people and timber falling into the river, and splashing the water; it was about a quarter past one o'clock when he came on board, and the whistle sounded about half-past one; this whistle, he is sure, was the whistle of the *Westfield*; is not in a position to state whether the steam was blown off from the safety-valve or not, but he heard some disagreeable sounds issuing from these valves.

CHARLES ELDERICH was the next witness sworn. He stated: I reside at No. 160 Rivington-street; was on the *Westfield* on the fatal Sunday in question; the boat, according to the ferry-house time, started about eighteen minutes to two o'clock; I was over the wheel-house, on the hurricane-deck, and entered the *Westfield* about ten minutes after one o'clock.

The witness was here examined at considerable length by Dr. BEACH. He said: I am by profession an engineer, but am not acquainted with the engineer of the *Westfield*; I may have known him; I did not see the engineer there on the day of the explosion. The witness here gave a lengthened description of the position he occupied on the day in question, what he had seen, and then continued: I did not notice anything about letting off steam; I did not take any particular notice of the engineer, the boiler or the engine-room; I do not know—I am not positive—whether at the time the explosion took place the *Westfield* had started or was about to start; did not hear the wheel working the water in the river after the explosion occurred; as far as I can recollect the boat did not move and everything was perfectly still; at the time I was probably under the impression that the boat had commenced to move; I cannot now positively state whether it did at the time move or not.

HENRY B. ROBERTS, of No. 117 Waverley-place, sworn: Boatman of the Associated Press; was on the edge of the barge office dock at the time of the explosion; there was not a loud report; it was like a puff; saw people coming down from the air and falling in the water, and I rescued several of them; I thought when I heard the noise that the cupola of the barge office was falling down; had been on board the boat before to get news; did not go near the engine-room; cannot say if he saw ROBINSON, the engineer, on board, or if the whistle was blown, or steam blown off.

WM. COLBY, of No. 411 West Forty-fifth-street, sworn: Is Park-keeper at the Battery; about thirty-three minutes after one o'clock the explosion occurred; was at the large gate of the ferry-house; the sound was like a sand blast; saw men, women and children making their way from the boat; urged them to go back, and then helped off all I could; judge there were from three to four hundred persons on board, not more than four hundred at the outside; cannot say whether a whistle was blown or steam blown off; the boat was fastened to the bridge at the time of the explosion.

To JUROR—I noticed particularly that she was fast when I went on board.

LEWIS FLOCK, of No. 27 Vestry-street, sworn: Belongs to the Park Police; was about 100 yards from the *Westfield* when the explosion took place; it was a dull sound; saw the people thrown into the air; rushed to the place; thought the boat was on fire, and called for assistance to help to remove the people; am almost positive I heard a whistle; it seemed not so loud as usual; did not hear any steam blow off; did not look at the steam-gauge; have occasionally seen ROBINSON, the engineer, on the boat or the slip; did not see him on that day.

JOSEPH H. SELLECK, of No. 44 Broome-street, sworn: Is a policeman of the First Precinct; was at the corner of Whitehall and Front streets when the explosion took place; ran there and helped to rescue the people on board; heard no whistle nor any steam blow off; have generally seen the engineer standing near the engine-room; did not see him on that day.

MICHAEL J. MELAN, of No. 360 East Tenth-street, sworn: Was on board the *Westfield* when the explosion took place; went on the main deck, near the flag-staff; stood there for some time; saw the pilot in the house; soon after heard the noise, and was blown into the water; saw that the whole fore-part of the boat was gone, and saw the timbers floating about; saw the engineer on board; his eyes were closed, and his back was against the gentlemen's cabin in the forward part of the boat; his feet were on a seat; it was about five or seven minutes before the explosion; think I heard a bell ring; did not hear a whistle or any steam blown off; think it was the bell in the ferry-house; the engineer was about seventy-five feet from the engine-room; don't think the boat had started; recognized the engineer since; saw him after the explosion, going away in a small boat; there was blood on his face; am sure it was the same man I saw asleep; I saw him here today.

The further investigation was adjourned till Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock, when the officers of the Company will be examined, and on Friday the experts.

### FUNERAL OF RICHARD R. MOORE, OF WILLIAMSBURG.

Mr. RICHARD R. MOORE, who died at his residence in Fifth-street, Williamsburg, on Monday morning last from the effects of injuries received at the explosion, was buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery, with Masonic honors, yesterday afternoon. The Marsh Lodge, of which Mr. MOORE had been a member for twenty years, took charge of his funeral. Previous to this his remains were taken to the Central Methodist Church in South Fifth-street, where the church services were performed by Rev. Mr. JOHNSON, City Missionary, and Rev. T. T. KENDRICK. The latter gentleman in his closing prayer implored Providence to aid the human authorities in discovering where the responsibility rested in this melancholy matter. Mr. MOORE was a native of New-Jersey, and forty-three years of age.

### Seventh Day of the Investigation Before The Steam-Boat Inspectors—The Inquiry to Close Today.

The investigation before the Steam-boat Inspectors into the cause of the explosion on board the *Westfield* was continued, yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court-room. The testimony taken was not very important, and consisted mainly of a contradiction of Ex-Inspector BERRYMAN'S statements by Inspector MATHEWS. Mr. ASHCROFT, of Boston—a manufacturer of steam-gauges—was put on the stand to give his opinion from what he had read in the newspapers, as to the cause of the explosion on board the *Westfield*. The report of the experts who had examined the iron, the steam-gauge and the valve of the boat, was not ready to be submitted yesterday in consequence of the absence of Mr. COPELAND at Philadelphia. It is expected that it will be presented today, and then the investigation will be closed.

Capt. BRAISTED, the Superintendent of the Staten Island Ferry, stated, yesterday, that it was impossible to run the *Northfield* into the slip at the Battery with only twenty pounds of steam, which is the limit allowed by the Inspectors on their re-examination. He claimed that the boiler of that boat was capable of carrying twenty-five pounds of steam with safety, and he said, "He did not care what Mr. HILL or Mr. anybody else said; he should carry steam enough to run the boats." It is very probable that the boats of this ferry will be run with more steam than is allowed by the Inspector's certificate. If this is done, and passengers who observe the fact do not make complaint to the Inspectors, they will not be doing their duty as citizens. The new regulation of the Supervising Inspector demands that the old style of siphon mercury gauge shall be used instead of the spring-gauge now affixed to boilers. The gauge of the *Northfield* was found to be about two pounds out of the way on her reinspection, but with the mercury gauge such a discrepancy is impossible. The Steam-boat Inspectors will doubtless see that every rule regarding the running of boats in these waters is complied with, and those who willfully violate them will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

### The Testimony Yesterday.

The following is the substance of the testimony taken yesterday:

CHARLES H. JANSEN, one of the engineers of the Staten Island Ferry, said: I have often run the *Westfield*; we had twenty-five pounds of steam on her always; I read the certificates of the other boats; I never read hers; have not seen any leaks about her since last she was inspected; I have been an engineer eight years; I have been raised from the fire-room; was fireman about two years; steam runs up fast while we are lying at the dock; I am a licensed engineer; did not get it renewed since '66; I always blew off steam whenever I saw fit.

INSPECTOR MATHEWS RECALLED.

JOHN K. MATHEWS was called to rebut the statements made by Ex-Inspector BERRYMAN on the day before. He said as to BERRYMAN'S statement, it was incorrect; with regard to the steam-ship *North America*, he said that BERRYMAN had inspected her and found her all right; the pump referred to was all the law required; I have no doubt as to its capacity to supply the ship; I think it is seven inches diameter by six inches stroke; I have no recollection of having signed that signature; I saw it this morning; it has been the custom in the office for one Inspector to sign another's name to certificates, especially when the one who has examined a vessel and is about to pass her is still busy elsewhere; I was BERRYMAN'S superior; I was Local Inspector, and he was Assistant Local Inspector.

In response to questions by Mr. BELKNAP, witness said: I inspected the *Westfield's* boiler; went on board at South Ferry, Brooklyn; told engineer to put the weights on the valves; I went into the engine-room, put on the test and watched the gauge; I placed my head and shoulders in the furnace, and saw there were no symptoms of defect; I did not go into the boiler, and did not consider that the law obliged me to do so; in my opinion, as an Inspector, I did my whole duty; if the bridge-wall were bulged I could not have seen it on that occasion, as I did not go into the boiler; I did my whole duty on that occasion as honestly as I ever have in five years; a man might stay five years inside of a boiler and not discover a defect.

Mr. BELKNAP—I want to find out the practice, and I will add that from this time forth, if I have the same power that I have now, the practice of inspecting shall be entirely different from what you say it has been.

E. H. ASHCROFT.

Mr. ASHCROFT, the manufacturer of gauges, was next examined. He said that from what he had read in the New-York papers he was of the opinion that the explosion of the *Westfield's* boiler might have been prevented by properly-constructed safety-valves. He continued: I think a boiler of the description of that of the *Westfield* would carry forty pounds pressure, but that might be an undue strain; the valve of the *Westfield* was a five-inch one; I have tested a four-inch valve at the pressure usually required on a low-pressure boiler, and found it to rise one-sixteenth of an inch; common safety-valves are liable to corrode so that they will not work perfectly; they will sometimes stick fast, no matter of what metal they are composed; it has been necessary to cut them loose with a chisel; a boiler like the *Westfield's*, provided it was of sound iron and properly constructed, would not explode with less than forty pounds of steam; if the valve only indicated twenty-seven pounds of steam, there must have been something wrong somewhere; there was either a defect in the boiler, or the valve did not work right; the rapidity of the generation of steam would depend upon the fire. A pound of coal will evaporate eight pounds of water; the steam on the *Westfield* might have generated faster than the valve could carry off the surplus; if the valve had worked imperfectly, the orifice of the safety-valve of the boiler of the *Westfield* should have been larger than it was; if the gauge indicated only twenty-seven pounds I should be suspicious of its accuracy; I have no doubt that one of my patent five-inch valves would have prevented the accident; my appliances are constructed in a peculiar manner; two small valves would have been better than a large one; springs are better than weights to hold the levers down, as they are more reliable, and the existing force will increase as the pressure of steam increases; there is a law which directs engineers to blow off steam when the boat stops; in that case the engineer would be the safety-valve; I should prefer to have the apparatus work itself without the aid of the engineer.

The investigation was then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, when the case will probably be concluded.

### Verdict of a Scientific Journal.

*From the American Artisan.*

The circumferential crack, fifty odd inches in length, was undoubtedly the starting-point of the original rupture. Its presence at the central part of the shell, where the latter was unstayed, and along a line of rivets where nearly one-half the metal was cut away for rivet-holes, is easily explained. The expansion and contraction of the central portion of the shell, from changes of temperature, while the end portions were rigidly held by stays and by the boiler-ends, would bend the adjacent edges of the plates upon each other alternately in opposite directions, with a movement minute but appreciable, and with an irresistible force. Of course the cracking and fracture of the metal, as a piece of tin may be broken by bending back and forth between the fingers, was only a question of time. This result was shown not only in the evidences of the crack herein specifically alluded to, but in similar evidences, though in a less degree, at other places along the same seam or line of rivets.

Such being the condition of the boiler, there was only required a slight excess of pressure to rend it apart. The usual pressure at which the boiler was run is stated at twenty-five pounds per inch. The hydraulic test to which it was subjected a few weeks, since is required by Government regulations to be thirty-four pounds, but the inspector states that the test actually reached forty pounds per inch. The engineer says that, a few minutes before the catastrophe, the lock safety-valve was blowing off at twenty-seven pounds. The last of these items is the only one of any importance in the present connection, for it shows that the pressure, when last noted, already exceeded the authorized pressure for the boiler. Now, it is stated, on what we believe to be good authority, that the lock safety-valve, which we have not seen, was insufficient in capacity to keep down any considerable increase of the pressure; we found, in our own examination, that the stem of the safety-valve at the top of the steam-drum was so corroded as to be apparently inoperative, and there is no proof to show that it did operate at all; the boiler had a large heating surface, and as the boat was just starting on a trip, it is to be presumed that there was a brisk fire in the furnace; after noting the excess of pressure, the engineer, without taking any measures to reduce it, left his post. Taking all this into calm consideration, together with what our investigations have satisfied us was the actual condition of the boiler, we are irresistibly led to the following conclusions:

That the boiler was utterly unfit for use, and that its rupture was simply a question of time or a slight degree of over-pressure. That the unworthy condition of the boiler was aggravated by the neglect of its safety-valves and accessories. That the catastrophe was precipitated by a reckless disregard of an increasing pressure, which, already beyond what the law allowed, was, in itself, a warning of impending ruin. Such we believe to be the truth concerning this terrible casualty, and we trust that they to whom the responsibility belongs may have meted out to them the punishment due to those whose ignorance, cupidity or carelessness hurls a hundred helpless men, women and children into eternity before their time.

### Common Sense and Steam-Boilers.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I do not see how any person can read the evidence offered at the proceedings on the *Westfield* disaster without being alarmed at the ignorance displayed by persons who are expressly appointed because they are supposed to know something. Who appointed the Inspectors that do not go inside of boilers, and cannot tell the square inches in a safety-valve? Who appointed the man who says that, in his own "judgment," he decides whether a pump is large enough to supply a given boiler, and that he prefers to rely upon his own observation rather than the experience of centuries? We wish to know who put these men in office and invested them with authority to jeopardize, and as proven by this disaster, destroy the lives of persons who trust to them. The man himself is not to blame, in one sense, for he must get his bread in some way, and if he thinks he knows his business it is not strange that he seeks an appointment. The real onus rests upon those high in authority who gave these men power to "kill, burn and destroy," on the high seas, or elsewhere.

Nearly every one must be struck with the fact that it is not so much the boiler that is being inspected as the engineers of New-York, in this investigation; and a sorry exhibition they make of it! I should have said the engine-drivers, for, as we have seen by the evidence, there is a vast difference in the terms. An engine-driver is not expected to have more than a practical knowledge of his machine, but an engineer is not ignorant of tensile strains, areas of circles, and the simplest rules that govern the application of steam. After all the fine-spun theories advanced about "expansion and contraction," and "furrowing," "longitudinal stress," et al., one cannot but ask themselves how it is that boilers are not exploding every moment if the utterances of these experts are entitled to any consideration? If unequal expansion and contraction are causes of explosion, then at this writing the air ought to be full of dust and *débris* of all sorts from these explosions, and we are not safe an instant. Facts prove to the contrary, and I assert here, and protest here, solemnly and earnestly against the mischief done to engine-drivers by the promulgation of such moonshine. If you imbue the mind of a not over-educated man with the idea that there are certain causes at work in a boiler that will in the end, or at any moment, rend it in fragments, you make him feel that all his care and attention are of no avail, and whatever he may do, "expansion and contraction," or "unequal temperatures," are always working against him, and he exists only by the mercy of God. If, on the other hand, you say to him as I say here, and every intelligent engineer will coincide with me, that eternal vigilance is the price of safety about a steam-boiler, that it is far more an object of solicitude and care than the engine; that polish and bright work amount to nothing whatever by the side of looking after the boiler. I say, if you impress upon him the necessity of getting into it at least once a week, of keeping it absolutely clean inside, free from deposits in the legs or water-bottoms, make him sound the braces and crow-feet to see if they are all drawing properly and there are enough of them, caution him to guard against corrosion and rust in places not easily got at or externally visible—in a word, to trust only to natural causes and effects in supervising this apparatus—there would not be one accident where there are now dozens. I have enumerated but a small part of the exigencies, or emergencies to be guarded against in using a steam-boiler, as I am not writing a treatise or advocating a theory. Theories sometimes explode, as a certain gun did at the first fire in Trenton, some years ago, although it was made on purpose to prove the theory of initial strains, caused by external cooling while the interior remained warmer—Mr. NORMAN VIARD'S gun, I believe. Finally, I do not assert that boilers *never* will explode, because they will; with all the knowledge a man may possess he is yet fallible and liable to overlook things which he knows are sources of danger.

I reassert that a steam boiler is of all things used by man, or discovered by him, more neglected, more abused, given over to incompetent persons, left to take care of itself, allowed to go to ruin and decay, than anything else used in business. A man should feel a grave responsibility when in charge of a boiler, but there are men who go to sleep while in charge of them.

This disaster will not teach steam-boat owners or the public anything. Doubtless some man who by chance reads this letter in a factory or mill, or steam-boat, has a boiler which he knows, mistrusts, or has been absolutely informed is unsafe and needs repairs, but he will not make them until either the boiler is worthless or explodes. Meanwhile he joins in the hue and cry against others. Sound practical information, constant watchfulness and care, will render the use of steam as safe as Croton water.

Grant me one last word! The safety-valve, as ordinarily constructed, is a reproach to the mechanical practise of the times. In most cases it is an absolutely dangerous fixture. In proof of this, I point to the slender spindle working through an iron steadiment on top, so slight in its general construction as to seriously derange its action by merely using it. If you only drop a safety-valve of any size on deck you are liable to spring the stem! This fixture has not only to resist the sidewise strain of a long, heavy lever and heavy weights constantly tending to spring and strain it out of truth, but it has also to withstand the rush of the steam in its escape through the pipe. But as our grand-fathers did, so we do; shall we presume to know more than they? Safety-valves have always been so made, and I suppose always will be. The stem ought to be much stronger and heavier than it is, and work through a brass bush on the bonnet so that it cannot corrode there, and the seats should be at a much lower angle to avoid the possibility of sticking at that point.

EGBERT P. WATSON.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

## LAW REPORTS.

### COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 18—Allerton vs. Robertson. | 75—Chambers vs. Baldwin. |
| 22—Viele vs. Viele. | 85—Simpson vs. Colyer. |
| 23—Same vs. Same. | 86—Sun Mutual Ins. Co. vs. McCall. |
| 53—Riley vs. Steel. | 105—In re Parmentier. |
| 61—Tauton vs. Groh. | 112—Stenerlein vs. Maly. |
| 62—In re Milman vs. Tauton. | 116—Boyd vs. Brown. |
| 67—Bateman vs. Williams. | |

Call No. 118—Fourth National Bank vs. Monell.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

*Held by Hackett, Recorder.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 1—The People vs. John Killing; rape. | 12—The People vs. Bridget Shevlin; grand larceny. |
| 2—The People vs. Henry Jacobs and Michael Neal; robbery. | 13—The People vs. John McCarty; grand larceny. |
| 3—The People vs. Joseph Hogan; robbery. | 14—The People vs. Peter Maynes and Annie Robinson; grand larceny. |
| 4—The People vs. Thomas Clark; robbery. | |
| 5—The People vs. Alfred Burns; burglary. | 15—The People vs. John Leipold; grand larceny. |
| 6—The People vs. Charles Sullivan; burglary. | |
| 7—The People vs. James McGovern; burglary. | 16—The People vs. Annie Brown; grand larceny. |
| 8—The People vs. Roger Heady; felonious assault and battery. | 17—The People vs. Elizabeth Palmer; grand larceny. |
| 9—The People vs. Eberhard Barnes; felonious assault and battery. | 18—The People vs. John Jones; larceny from the person. |
| 10—The People vs. Margaret Doolan; felonious assault and battery. | 19—The People vs. John Warren; assault and battery. |
| 11—The People vs. Sarah Thompson and Hannah Williams; grand larceny. | 20—The People vs. William Steers; assault and battery. |

### DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 9.

*By Judge Sutherland.*

George T. Koppen *vs.* Laura S. Koppen; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

*By Judge Ingraham.*

In re National Mechanics' Banking Association *vs.* Mariposa, and in re S. B. White *vs.* Mariposa; I think the order entered correct; if the attorney for White wishes to be heard, it can be attended to on the 11th of August, at 10½ A. M.

Wright *vs.* Wright; give notice of settling order for Friday, Aug. 11, at 10½ A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 9.

*By Chief-Justice Barbour.*

Dora Kuklman *vs.* Basilia L. Entichidi; motion denied with $10.

John Rorg *vs.* John Russell; order granted.

Margaretta Michael *vs.* John F. Alvany; motion dismissed with $10 costs.

Joseph E. McCormack *vs.* George Davis; motion denied with $10 costs.

Charles H. Smith *vs.* Sylvester S. Battin; order granted.

*By Judge Monell.*

Hedurg Hirschsohn *vs.* The Hamburg and American Packet Company; case and amendments settled.

In the matter of the application of Isaac N. Hudson et al. for a warrant against Morris Jacobson; warrant discharged.

### SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 9.

*Before Judge Sutherland.*

AUTHORITY OF THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

*Wm. J. and J. S. Peck* vs. *The Dock Commissioners.*—In this case, the facts of which have already appeared in the TIMES, Judge SUTHERLAND has granted an order to show cause why the defendants should not be restrained from tearing down or removing buildings owned and erected by plaintiffs in the vicinity of Spring-street and North River. The space occupied by the buildings is claimed by the Commissioners as necessary for the construction of the proposed new docks, while plaintiffs claim that they hold the premises under an unexpired lease from the City, the extent of which they are entitled to enjoy, or else be compensated for the loss. The order is made returnable on the third Monday of this month, the Commissioners being prohibited in the mean time from removing the buildings.

### SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 9.

*Before Chief-Justice Barbour.*

BREACH OF PROMISE—RUNNING DOWN A FOX.

*Theresa Schwartz* vs. *Morris Fox.*—This is an action for breach of promise of marriage, damages being laid at $10,000, and comes before the Court now on a motion to vacate an order of arrest issued against defendant. It appeared that the marriage was to have taken place on the 30th of July last, but defendant failed to come to time. The defense is that the promise of marriage was entered into on the faith of a promise by plaintiff that she would furnish $400 toward housekeeping and their joint support, defendant not being in a condition to warrant him in assuming the pecuniary responsibility of a husband. Plaintiff swears that no promise of $400 was ever made, but that her brother did promise to furnish rooms for them, and defray the expenses of the marriage entertainment, and that this promise was fulfilled. Chief-Justice BARBOUR denied the motion to vacate the order of arrest.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 9.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 | U. S. 5s, '74, C....110 | 50 | Del. & H. C........118¼ |
| 2,000 | U. S. 6s, '81, C...117⅛ | 200 | W. Un. Tel.........61⅝ |
| 13,000 | do..........117 | 20 | do..........61⅝ |
| 5,000 | U. S. 6s, '81, R.116⅝ | 100 | do...bet. call. 61⅝ |
| 4,500 | U. S. 5-20 C., '64.114 | 300 | do..........61⅛ |
| 57,500 | U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..........112⅝ | 600 | do..........61⅛ |
| 500 | U.S.5-20C.,'67,c.113⅛ | 200 | do..........61 |
| 500 | do....small.112⅞ | 100 | do..........61⅜ |
| 100,000 | U.S. 5-20 C., '68.113⅜ | 100 | Quick. Min. Co......12 |
| 10,000 | do..........113⅛ | 100 | Mar. Min. Co........3¾ |
| 35,000 | do..........113⅜ | 100 | Mar. Pf..........5½ |
| 4,000 | U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.113⅛ | 100 | Pac. M. S. S. Co.....48⅜ |
| 3,000 | Tenn. St. 6s, n. 75⅛ | 16 | W.-F. Ex.......b. c. 46⅛ |
| 1,000 | do..........75⅛ | 100 | Adams Ex.......b. c. 83⅛ |
| 4,000 | Ga. St. 7s, G.bs. 98⅜ | 50 | N. Y. C. & H. R.....98⅛ |
| 5,000 | S. C. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July.... 57⅛ | 15 | do..........98⅛ |
| | | 100 | do...bet. call. 98⅛ |
| 25,000 | do..........58 | 400 | Erie..........30⅛ |
| 1,000 | Mo. St. 6s..........96 | 100 | do...bet. call. 30⅛ |
| 1,000 | N.C.6s, Sp.Tax, bet. call..........18⅛ | 100 | Harlem..........129 |
| | | 50 | Panama..........54 |
| 3,000 | N. C. Fund.Act, '66, bet. call... 34 | 100 | Clev. & P..........119 |
| | | 400 | Un. Pac..........32⅜ |
| 1,000 | N.C. Fund.Act, '68, bet. call... 31 | 400 | do.......b3. 32⅜ |
| | | 400 | do...bet. call. 32⅛ |
| 1,000 | Erie 4th..........89⅛ | 300 | do..........32⅛ |
| 4,000 | Harlem 1st.....102⅛ | 500 | L. S. & M. S...b. c. 110⅛ |
| 1,000 | Cen. P. G. bs.... 98⅛ | 100 | do..........110 |
| 8,000 | Un.Pac. 1st..... 88 | 100 | do..........110⅛ |
| 12,000 | do..........88⅛ | 10 | C. & N. W.......b. c. 71 |
| 5,000 | Chic.&N. W. S. F. bds.......100 | 100 | C. & N. W. Pf.......92 |
| | | 300 | do...bet. call. 92⅛ |
| 1,000 | Un. Pac. Inc.... 86⅛ | 200 | C., C., C. & I.......87⅛ |
| 10,000 | Tol. & W., 1st, St. L. Div..... 86 | 100 | N. J. Cen..........105⅛ |
| | | 030 | Chic. & R. I.........109⅛ |
| 7,000 | do..........86⅛ | 700 | do...bet. call.109⅛ |
| 10,000 | do..........86⅛ | 100 | M. & St. P..........61⅜ |
| 1,000 | H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con. bds.......103⅛ | 100 | M. & St. P. Pf.......81⅜ |
| | | 400 | T., W. & W..........63⅜ |
| 2,000 | C.&R.I.& P.7s.102 | 15 | Pt., F. W. & C. G'd. 99⅛ |
| 5,000 | P.,F.W.&C.1st.106 | 100 | do..........99 |
| 500 | Clev.& P. 4th.... 84 | 100 | D., L. & W..........108⅛ |
| 7,000 | St.L.&I.M.1st. 92 | 51 | Ind..........108⅛ |
| 2,000 | M.& St. P.7 3-10 Con..........95⅛ | 200 | Ohio & M..........46 |
| | | 15 | Ohio & M. Pf.........79 |
| 7,000 | Mil.& St.P.1st. 92⅛ | 10 | Mor. & Es..........93 |
| 1,000 | T.,P.&W.1st E. Div..........88⅛ | 200 | H. & St. Jo..........71 |
| | | 200 | do..........70⅛ |
| 2,500 | C., P. & Ash., o. 95 | 100 | H. & St. Jo. Pf......81⅛ |
| 15 | Cen. Nat. Bank....106⅛ | 100 | South-side.....b. c. 75 |
| 40 | do..........106⅛ | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $22,000 | U. S. 6s, '81, C.117 | 100 | Adams Ex..........83⅛ |
| 2,000 | U.S. 5-20 C., '68.113⅜ | 50 | do...bet. call. 84⅛ |
| 10,000 | U.S. 5-20 C., '67, bs..........113⅜ | 100 | do..........84⅛ |
| | | 5 | Am. M. U. Ex........56 |
| 300,000 | U. S. 6s, Cur....115⅛ | 100 | Erie Railway........30⅛ |
| 40,000 | do..........115 | 200 | do..........30⅛ |
| 2,000 | N. C. St. 6s, n... 27 | 100 | do..........30⅛ |
| 10,000 | S. C. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July.. 58 | 400 | do...bet. call. 30⅛ |
| | | 100 | U. Pacific..........32⅞ |
| 1,000 | Ohio 6s, '81.....104⅛ | 100 | do.......b3. 33 |
| 2,000 | C., C.& I. C.1st. 88⅛ | 500 | do.bet.call.b3. 33 |
| 100 | Con. Coal of Md.... 33 | 100 | Panama..........54 |
| 600 | W. U. Tel.......61⅛ | 100 | Clev. & P..........118⅛ |
| 100 | do.......b3. 61⅛ | 400 | Chi. & N. W....b.c. 71⅛ |
| 300 | do...bet. call. 61⅛ | 200 | Chi. & R. I..........109 |
| 2100 | do..........61⅛ | 100 | N. J. Cen.bet. call.105⅛ |
| 300 | Pac. Mail.......48⅛ | 50 | Chi. & Alt..........125 |
| 75 | do..........48⅛ | 100 | Ohio & M..........46⅛ |
| 600 | do...bet. call. 48⅛ | 400 | Mor. & E..........93⅛ |
| 4500 | N.Y.C.& H. Ctfs. 94⅛ | 100 | H. & St. Jo. Pf.b.c 79⅛ |

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9—P. M.

The street has been full of rumors today of negotiations completed for a considerable amount of the New Funding Five ₱ cent. Loan, in the markets of London and other European capitals. A sudden decline of three-eighths ₱ cent. in the Gold premium induced some belief in the statements, which at length took shape in a Press telegram. Without prejudice to the success of any negotiations pending in London, we can speak positively of the prices of our securities already current there; the Five-twenties of 1862, 1865 and 1867 have advanced a half to three-quarters ₱ cent., and the Ten-forties a full one ₱ cent., in the past twenty-four hours, the last now standing at 93—equal to 102.30 in Gold in this market. The approach to a successful issue of the Five ₱ cent. negotiation is becoming plainer, unless we are much mistaken; and there would be nothing very suprising to us in the fact if this new obligation of this prosperous and peaceful country, whose Debt is daily diminishing, should commend itself now to the sound judgment of European capitalists.

Foreign Exchange is reported weaker today, the absence of demand being still noticeable, and Bills on London being still offered by parties who have borrowed them as a means of temporarily providing themselves with Gold. Prime Sterling is drawn at sixty days sight as low as 109⅝, and Short date bills at 110⅛@¼; while bills made against shipment of our various securities were made at 110.

The Gold market has changed its aspect materially, the price sinking to 111⅞@112 with so much promptness as to justify the Room in expecting almost any rumor. Holders were not able to exact more than 1 ₱ cent. interest for the use of Coin, and loans free of cost were as common as those at this nominal charge.

The offerings of Five-twenties at the Sub-treasury were merely nominal; the total not exceeding $445,100, and not more than $195,100 of these being as low as 112. All the offers below 112 were accepted, the Treasury securing only some $20,000.

The decline in Gold had no adverse effect upon the prices of the various issues of United States Bonds. The Sixes of 1881 continued to sell at 117, equal to nearly 104⅝ in Gold, or a premium of 3⅝ ₱ cent., neglecting accrued interest. The Five-twenties of 1862 strengthened to 115 bid; 114@114⅛ is the latest for the 1864s, and 114⅝@114⅞ for old 1865s. The January and July issues were also strong, the 1868s selling as high as 113⅜. In reference to the 1868s, we may state that the record of sale of $100,000 at 113⅜, at the early Board, is an error, only one bond of the denomination of $100 having sold at the price. The Ten-forties rose to 113⅜ bid; and Currency Sixes, principally influenced by a belief in the negotiation of some part of the Five ₱ cent. Funding Loan, advanced to 115⅛.

The State Bonds have been steady, but with no feature of special interest, and the figures of sales and quotations will suffice for them.

A lively and fairly well-distributed business has been done in the general list of Stocks today. The movement in Union Pacific has been the most conspicuous, resulting in an advance from 31⅞ to 33. Western Union was next in activity and interest, with sales which opened and closed at 61⅛, and ranged, in the meantime between 61⅝ and 60⅞. Ohios also were specially active, and sold up to 46⅛ from the opening at 45⅜, but failed to establish any improvement at the close. The other prices leave off much as they began; the Lake Shore speculation and North-western alone varying noticeably, and both in an unfavorable direction. The rise that has marked one road after another, seems to bring out a good deal of long stock, and this afternoon the inclination to sell got the upper hand, checking the rise. The New-York roads and Reading held their own, the latter selling at one time freely at 115.

Money is reported fully as easy as any day lately, and perhaps more is offering at 3 ₱ cent. on call.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 9.

| | Tuesday. | Wednesday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s.......... | 113⅛ | 113⅜ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862... | 114⅝ | 115⅛ |
| United States 5-20s of 1867... | 113⅛ | 113⅜ |
| American Gold.......... | 112⅛ | 111⅞ |
| Bills on London, 60 days...... | 109⅜ | 109⅜ |
| N. Y. C. and Hudson.......... | 98⅜ | 98⅛ |
| N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs..... | 94⅛ | 94⅛ |
| Reading.......... | 114⅛ | 114⅛ |
| Chicago and Rock Island...... | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| North-west Common.......... | 70⅞ | 70⅞ |
| North-west Preferred.......... | 91⅞ | 92⅛ |
| Pacific Mail.......... | 48⅛ | 48⅛ |
| St. Paul Preferred.......... | 81⅛ | 81⅛ |
| St. Paul Common.......... | 61⅛ | 61⅛ |
| Lake Shore.......... | 110 | 109⅞ |
| Ohio and Mississippi.......... | 45⅛ | 45⅞ |
| Toledo and Wabash.......... | 63⅛ | 63⅛ |
| Western Telegraph.......... | 60⅞ | 61⅛ |
| Erie.......... | 30⅛ | 30⅛ |
| Union Pacific.......... | 31⅞ | 32⅜ |

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts.......... | $721,748 24 |
| Gold payments.......... | 97,386 02 |
| Gold balance.......... | 63,279,292 60 |
| Currency receipts.......... | 273,411 77 |
| Currency payments.......... | 286,724 75 |
| Currency balance.......... | 6,318,735 44 |
| Customs.......... | 578,000 00 |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 ₱ cent., reg., '81.....116⅜ | 5-20 coup., '67.......113⅜ |
| 6 ₱ cent., coup., '81....116⅜ | 5-20 coup., '68.......113⅜ |
| 5-20 coup., '62.......115 | 10-40 registered......109⅜ |
| 5-20 coup., '64.......114 | 10-40 coupon.......113⅜ |
| 5-20 coup., '65.......114⅜ | 6s Currency.......114⅞ |
| 5-20 coup., n. i., '65....112⅜ | |

And the following for the State Securities:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tenn. 6s, old.......75 | Ohio 6s, '75.......103 |
| Tenn. 6s, new bonds...75⅛ | Ohio 6s, '81.......103⅛ |
| Va. 6s, old.......64⅛ | Ohio 6s, '86.......105 |
| Va. 6s, new bonds.....72 | Ill. Canal bonds, '70...110 |
| Va. 6s, deferred bs.....30 | Ill. coup. 6s, '77.......100 |
| Ga. 7s, gold bonds.....98⅛ | Ill. coup. 6s, '79.......100 |
| N. Car. 6s, old.......45⅛ | Ill. War Loan.......100 |
| N. Car. F. A., '66......33 | Ind. 6s, War Loan.......100 |
| N. Car. F. A., '68......31 | Ind. 5s.......100 |
| N. Car. 6s, new bonds. 27 | Mich. 6s, '73.......100 |
| N. Car. Special Tax... 18⅛ | Mich. 6s, '78.......100 |
| S. Car. 6s, Jan.& July. 58 | Mich. 6s, '83.......100 |
| S. Car. 6s, Ap'l & Oct. 59 | N. Y. Reg. Bounty L..108⅛ |
| Mo. 6s.......95⅛ | N. Y. Coup. B'y L'n..108 |
| La. 6s, Levee bonds... 70 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.107⅛ |
| Cal. 7s.......112 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.107⅛ |
| Conn. 6s.......101 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.107⅛ |
| Ala. 5s.......67 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.107⅛ |
| Ala. 8s.......100 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.107⅛ |
| Ala. 8s, Ala. & Chat. R. 37 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.108 |
| Ark. 6s, Funded.......53⅛ | N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.101 |
| Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.Is. 54⅛ | N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.101 |
| Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R. 64 | N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.101 |
| A. 7s, L.R.P.B.& N.O. 44 | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.......93 | Tol. & Wab. E. bds.......83⅛ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.......91⅛ | Han. & Naples 1st.......88 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.......90 | Gt. West. 1st, '88.......91⅛ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.......90 | Gt. West. 2d, '93.......86 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.......101 | Ill. & S. Iowa 1st.......84⅛ |
| Erie 1st M. Ex.......101⅛ | Gal. & Chi. ex.......100 |
| Erie 1st, Ind.......95 | Gal. & Chi. 2d.......100 |
| Erie 2d 7s, '79.......97 | Chi., R. I. & Pac.......102 |
| Erie 3d 7s, '83.......95 | Morris & Essex 1st.......103⅛ |
| Erie 4th 7s, '80.......89⅛ | Morris & Essex 2d.......98 |
| Erie 5th 7s, '88.......95 | Clev. & Tol. S. F.......101 |
| Buff.,N.Y.& E. 1st,'77 93 | N. Jer. Cen., new bds.100⅛ |
| Long Dock Bonds.......90 | Pitts.,Ft.W. & C. 1st.105 |
| Hud. R. 7s,2d S.F.,'85.104 | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d.100 |
| Hud. R. 7s., 3d M.,'75.102 | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d. 98 |
| Harlem 1st 7s.......102⅛ | P., F.W.& C.3 ₱ c.s.b.104 |
| Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82.......120 | Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F. 92 |
| C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.....110 | Clev. & Pitts. 2d.......100 |
| Mich. S. 7 ₱ ct. 2d.......98 | Clev. & Pitts. 4th.......84 |
| M.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ₱ ct.102 | Chi. & Alt. S. F.......100⅛ |
| Pac.R.7s,guar.by Mo.100⅛ | Chi. & Alt. 1st.......103 |
| Central Pac. bds.......98⅛ | Chi. & Alt. Inc.......94 |
| Union Pac. 1st bds.......88 | Ohio & Miss. 1st.......100 |
| Union Pac. L. G. 7s.......84⅛ | Ohio & Miss. Cons.......93⅛ |
| Union Pac. Inc. 10s.......86 | Peninsula R. bds.......90 |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct. '75.......106 | St. L. & I. M. 1st.......92 |
| Bell. & S.Ill. 1st 8s.......94 | Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s.......105⅛ |
| Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.......84⅛ | M. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10. 95 |
| Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.......77 | Mil. & St. P. 1st.......92⅛ |
| Chi. & N. W. S. F.......99⅛ | M. & St.P.1st,I.&M.d 85 |
| Chi. & N. W. Con bds 91 | Mil. & St. P. 2d.......89⅛ |
| Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds. 88 | Mar. & Cin. 1st.......92 |
| Chi. & N. W. 1st.......97 | Chi. & Mil. 1st.......91 |
| Han. & St. Jo. Conv.103⅛ | Col., Cin. & Ind. 1st.. 88⅛ |
| Del., L. & West. 1st.....101 | Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d.......66⅛ |
| Del., L. & West. 2d.......98 | Tol., P. & W., E. D.......88⅛ |
| Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.......94 | Tol., P. & W. 2d.......78 |
| T.& W.1st, St. L. div. 86 | N. Y. & N. H. 6s.......99 |
| Tol. & Wab. 2d.......91 | Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 83⅛ |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

| | |
|---|---|
| New-York.......133 | Park.......156 |
| Manhattan.......145 | Manuf. & Merchants'.101 |
| Merchants'.......116 | N. Y. Nat. Exchange.100 |
| Union.......140 | Central National.......106⅛ |
| America.......147 | Second National.......180 |
| City.......225 | Fourth National.......173 |
| Tradesmen's.......151 | Gold Exchange.......79 |
| Mechanics'&Traders'.125 | Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass. 90 |
| Merchants' Exch'ge.......100 | Del. & Hud. Canal.......118⅛ |
| Leather Manufact's.......185 | Maryland Coal Co.......30⅛ |
| Seventh Ward.......106 | American Coal.......49 |
| State of New-York.......110 | Spring Mtn. Coal.......76 |
| Commerce.......118 | Canton Co., Baltimore 78⅛ |
| Mech. Bank'g Ass.......116 | Consol. Coal of Md.......37⅛ |
| Ocean.......95 | West. Union Tel.......61⅛ |
| Mercantile.......120 | Quick. Mining Co.......11⅛ |
| American Exchange.116 | Quick. Min. Co. Pf.......19⅛ |
| Bank of N. America.106 | Mariposa Mining Co.......3 |
| Hanover.......104⅛ | Mariposa Min. Co. Pf.......5 |
| Metropolitan.......137⅛ | Adams Express.......83 |
| Market.......120 | Wells-Fargo Express.. 44⅛ |
| Nassau.......108 | Wells-Fargo Scrip.......2⅛ |
| Corn Exchange.......124 | Amer. M. U. Express 55⅛ |
| St. Nicholas.......125 | U. S. Express.......55⅛ |
| Marine.......165 | Pacific Mail S. S. Co.......48⅛ |
| Importers' & Trad'rs'.183 | |

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & CO. are now selling the First Mortgage 7.30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing Seven and Three-tenths per Cent. gold interest, (more than eight per cent. currency,) and secured by first and only mortgage on the entire road and equipments, and on more than 23,000 acres of land to every mile of track, or 500 acres of land to each $1,000 bond. The highest current price will be paid for United States Five-twenties, and all other marketable securities received in exchange.

Pamphlets, maps and full information will be furnished on application by JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia, New-York and Washington, and by most banks and bankers throughout the country.

☞ TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 11, WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,

No. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ashes, pkgs.......20 | Spirits Turp., bbls.......320 |
| Broom-Corn, bales.......50 | Resin, bbls.......777 |
| Bees-wax, pkg.......1 | Oil-cake, tons.......135 |
| Cotton, bales.......299 | Pork, pkgs.......178 |
| Dried Fruit, pks.......116 | Cut-meats, pkgs.......160 |
| Eggs, bbls.......625 | Lard, pkgs.......220 |
| Flour, bbls.......11,628 | Stearine, pkgs.......25 |
| Wheat, bushels.......63,810 | Butter, pkgs.......1,351 |
| Corn, bushels.......212,133 | Cheese, pkgs.......12,260 |
| Oats, bushels.......49,600 | Tallow, pkgs.......30 |
| Malt, bushels.......14,500 | Starch, boxes.......850 |
| Flax-seed, bags.......125 | Tea, half-chests.......37 |
| Beans, bbls.......121 | Tobacco, hhds.......893 |
| Corn-meal, bags.......175 | Tobacco, bxs. & cs.......346 |
| Hops, bales.......309 | Whisky, bbls.......481 |
| Hides, No.......360 | Wool, bales.......52 |
| Leather, sides.......15,448 | |

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Wisconsin*, for Liverpool—382 pieces machinery, 395 tcs. Lard, 19,949 bushels Corn, 18,965 bushels Wheat, 8 boxes Lobsters, 742 bales Cotton, 108 hhds. Tobacco, 30 tcs. Tobacco, 673 boxes Cheese, 379 pkgs. Butter, 14 pks. Clocks.

By the brig *Olaikyrre*, for Penarth and orders—17,743 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Homer*, for Cork and orders—18,105 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Cogmall*, for Rotterdam—500 boxes Extract, 1,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 8,460 bushels Corn, 570 tcs. Lard, 47 hhds. Tobacco, 634 bbls. Resin, 100 bbls. Beef, 553 hhds. Tallow.

By the ship *J. P. Wheeler*, for Cronstadt—6,000 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark *Fury*, for Gibraltar—400 bbls. Flour, 1,500 cases Refined Petroleum, 38,000 Staves.

By the bark *Victoria Tatham*, for Odessa—10,150 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Snowden*, for Cette—1,958 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet, but very firm, in the local market. At Baltimore, 3,500 bags by the *New Light*, were reported sold on private terms. Other kinds have been moderately sought after at full prices. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 14c.@15½c.; Rio, 10½c.@13¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15¼c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15¼c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@16½c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15¼c.; Curacoa, 13c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¼c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—A fair business has been reported for early delivery, but at weak and irregular prices, quotations for Low Middling grades showing a further reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb.; sales, 2,935 bales, (of which 125 bales were to arrive,) including 1,176 bales to shippers, 727 bales to spinners, 52 bales to speculators, and 980 bales in transit. For forward delivery, a moderate trade was reported, prices indicating a further yielding of 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ lb.; sales, 12,700 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for August, 300 bales at 17 13-16c., 200 bales at 17¾c.; September, 500 bales at 18c., 300 bales at 17 15-16c., 1,200 bales at 17⅞c.; September and October, 600 bales each at 17¾c., together; October, 300 bales at 17¾c.; December, 100 bales at 17¾c.; February, 100 bales at 18⅛c.; March, 100 bales at 18¼c.; and today, for August, 1,300 bales at 17¾c., 100 bales at 17⅝c.; September, 1,100 bales at 18c., 3,000 bales at 17⅞c., 300 bales at 17 15-16c., 100 bales each for September, October, November, December and January, 200 bales at 17¾c., together; October, 300 bales at 17¾c., 200 bales at 17 13-16c., 400 bales at 17⅝c.; 100 bales, October, at 17 13-16c.; November and December, at 17¾c., together; November, 100 bales at 17¾c.; 100 bales each November and December, at 17¾c., together; December, 100 bales at 17¾c.; January, 100 bales at 17¾c.; 100 bales each February and March, at 18¼c.; 100 bales each at 18c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: August, 17.81; September, 18c.; October, 18c.; November, 17¾c. The receipts at this port today were 299 bales, including 249 bales from Savannah and 50 bales per sail. The receipts at all the ports today were 1,484 bales, and thus far this week 7,018 bales.

*Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.*

| | Upland. | Alabama. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary.......... | 14⅛ | 15 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ |
| Good Ordinary.... | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅜ | 17 |
| Low Middling.... | 17⅜ | 18 | 18 | 18⅛ |
| Middling.......... | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 20 |
| Good Middling.... | 21 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ |

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite moderately dealt in at a further partial reduction of about 10c. ₱ bbl. Shipping extras have been in some request on the basis of $5 10@$5 25 for Western, and $5 32@$5 50 for Standard to very good State, with sales reported of 4,350 bbls. There has also been some export inquiry for low grades Red Winter Wheat extras at from $5 60@$5 75 ₱ bbl. In most other descriptions trade has been rather slow at irregular figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,600 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5 10; very inferior to very good Extra State at $5 10@$5 50; very good to fancy at $5 50@$6 25; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 40; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 60 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.......... | $3 35@$4 45 |
| Sour Flour.......... | 4 10@ 5 00 |
| Superfine State and Western.......... | 5 10@ 5 40 |
| Extra State.......... | 5 10@ 6 25 |
| Extra City, shipping brands.......... | 5 10@ 6 25 |
| Extra Genesee.......... | 6 25@ 8 25 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands.......... | 5 20@ 5 60 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.......... | 5 65@ 8 25 |
| Extra Western, shipping brands.......... | 5 00@ 5 50 |
| Extra Western, trade and family brands.......... | 5 60@ 8 25 |
| Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy.......... | 5 50@ 9 00 |

Southern Flour continues quiet and heavy, with sales since our last of 750 bbls. at $5 25@$6 40 for poor to good, and $6 40@$9 75 for good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been slow of sale and quoted heavy at $3 85@$5 ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been in quite moderate request at unchanged rates, with sales reported of 400 bbls., in lots, at $3 30@$3 90 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—There has been a moderate trade reported in Wheat since our last, chiefly in Red and Amber Winter Wheat, which has shown rather more firmness in price, on lighter offerings; and in sailing-vessel grades of Spring, which have been generally quoted strong, with a restricted supply available at the current rates. The main call has been from export buyers. The milling inquiry has been limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 117,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including White Western, in lots, at $1 35@$1 55, including $1 45@$1 50; Red and Amber Western at $1 30@$1 47, chiefly at $1 35@$1 40 for ordinary to good new, and $1 45 for prime do., and $1 45 for old; No. 1 Spring at $1 35 for average samples; soft do. at $1 32@$1 34; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 32 afloat, and $1 30 in store; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 33 afloat, and $1 32 in store; soft do., $1 23@$1 30½, chiefly at $1 25@$1 30; White Genesee, $1 45@$1 60; Red and Amber State, $1 32@$1 40; new White Southern, $1 40@$1 55; new Amber do., $1 35@$1 43 ₱ bushel.....Corn has been quoted quite firm, with a pretty active trade reported, on the basis of 65½c.@66c., chiefly 65½c.@66c. for sound mixed Western, afloat, ₱ bushel. The home trade and export call has been good, and there has also been some speculative demand noted. Sales have been reported since our last, of 181,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 64½c.@67c. for inferior to choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 65½c.@66c. for dry samples of Canal, closing steadily, and 64½c.@65½c. for steamer grades; 70c.@72½c. for Yellow Western, and nominally 80c.@87c. for good to choice White Western and Southern....Rye has been moderately inquired for, chiefly by export buyers, at very firm and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 16,000 bushels New Western, in store, at 78c.; also small lots from cars at 75c.@80c. for New and Old Western, and 85c.@88c. for State....Barley continues dull and nominal....Barley-Malt continues inactive at $1 30@$1 40 for Canada, ₱ bushel. Oats have been in liberal supply and New have been again quoted cheaper, leading to a moderately active movement, mostly on trade account. Very few desirable samples of Old were available, and holders of these were comparatively firm in their views. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels at 58c.@60c. for good samples of old Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 48c.@55c. for new; 48c.@53c. for new Black; 50c.@60c. for poor to prime new White Western; 50c.@62c. for very good to choice new White Ohio; 63c.@67c. (nominally) for old White do....The export clearances hence since our last have been 19,949 bushels Corn for Liverpool, 17,743 bushels Wheat for Penarth Roads and orders, 18,105 bushels Corn for Cork and orders, 8,460 bushels Corn for Rotterdam.

The following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., Aug. 8, 1871:

*Lumber*—Urana, E. S. Chillingworth, Bella Rae, Seymour Harvey, Minnehaha, Pheme Starks, Ray Delano, Shoo Fly, Buffalo; Union for Ever, J. G. Bliss, Frank H. Allen, Gen. McClellan, Frank H. Farrell, Wm. Bowley, Ira Parker, Oswego; Good Templar, Frank Walrath, C. D. Simmons, Booneville.

*Bran*—A. P. Burob, Oswego.

*Corn*—Addie, M. Sheehan, Monitor, Frank E. Bassett, E. D. Case, M. A. McAnally, Harvey Stewart, H. Shattuck, Buffalo; J. H. Van Buren, J. E. Dunham, Anna, Oswego.

*Coal*—F. Brook No. 9, F. Brook No. 6, A. M. Kinnie, Watkins.

*Iron Ore*—Orion, Rome; Col. Crouse, Oswego.

*Pig-Iron*—G. H. Poppleton, Buffalo.

*Ashes*—Sallie, Buffalo; Peter Magoner, F. W. Skinner, E. J. Vickery, Oswego.

*Malt*—L. J. Bennett, Buffalo.

*Salt*—Scotia, Syracuse.

*Wheat*—Terrible, Mary Wollahan, Henry Holsey, Alfred Mayer, Buffalo; Ruze, C. H. Potter, Oswego.

*Shooks*—Jas. F. Chard, Buffalo.

*Staves*—A. V. McKeel, C. H. Bliss, Buffalo.

*Oil*—J. Allison, Buffalo.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in fair demand at $1 20@$1 25 for shipping, and $1 30@$1 60 for local use; $1 10@$1 40 for new, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in moderate demand at from 90c.@$1 45 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request at very firm prices, ranging from 10c.@19c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 3c.@8c. for older growth, ₱ lb.

LUMBER—There has been a moderate trade reported in the leading kinds of stock on the basis of previous quotations. At Albany, according to the *Argus*, "building operations continue more active in all directions than could be expected, the cheapness of money affording easy facilities to builders for this purpose. The New-England States are large consumers this season for the erection of Cotton-mills and other manufactories. The local consumption at all points is also steady and active. A better and firmer feeling with more activity is reported in New-York and Boston markets; there is also a steady but not large business doing in foreign shipments. This market continues very firm without any further advance in prices, unless it be in Spruce, which now commands our outside quotations. Shipments are steady. Sales fair, and receipts light. There are no accumulations of stock, which are low compared with other years. An active Fall trade at better prices is looked for. Freights by canal from Oswego are now placed at $3 50. In Michigan and Canada an increased firmness is evinced by holders and manufacturers. Indications of increased activity in shipments to English and foreign ports keep up the prices of both Pine and Spruce."

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the first week in August were:

| | Boards and Scantling, ft. | Shingles, M. | Staves, lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1871.......... | 14,409,700 | 1,338 | .... |
| 1870.......... | 15,851,800 | 300 | 922,700 |

Of the Boards and Scantling received, 9,475,400 feet were by the Erie, and 4,904,300 feet by the Champlain Canal. The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Aug. 8 were:

| | Boards and Scantling, ft. | Shingles, M. | Staves, lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1871.......... | 194,504,900 | 17,408 | 5,628,500 |
| 1870.......... | 212,447,600 | 9,970 | 9,519,000 |

Lake freights are $2 75@$3 25 to Buffalo, and $3 50 to Oswego. Canal freights from Buffalo to Albany $3 on hard wood, and $3 on soft; from Oswego to go to Albany, $3 50. River and Eastern freights are unchanged.

METALS—Copper and Iron have been held firmly, with a fair inquiry noted. Nothing new in Lead or Spelter. Pig Tin has been depressed and lower, with more urgency on the part of holders to place stock; 250 slabs straits were reported sold at 36c., gold. English was quoted at 35c., gold. Tin Plates unaltered.

MOLASSES—There has been more activity in foreign, but at low prices, with sales reported since our last of 300 hhds. Cienfuegos at 36½c., and equal to 900 hhds. Port of Spain at 34c. ₱ gallon. New-Orleans has been quiet at irregular figures; 120 bbls. New-Orleans were sold in lots at 55c.@60c. ₱ gallon. We quote nominally as follows: Porto Rico at from 36c.@55c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 28c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 35c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 35c.@65c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been dull and heavy at $2 70@$2 75 for strained; sales, 2,409 bbls.; receipts, 777 bbls.; exports, 634 bbls. Tar has been quiet, but steady. Spirits Turpentine has been in less confident demand and quoted off to 49c.@50c., on the spot, and to arrive; receipts, 320 bbls.; sales, 270 bbls., including 130 bbls. to arrive, at 49c. ₱ gallon. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine, 49c.@50c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 65@$7 75, ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 40@$4; Pitch, $2 75 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been offered quite moderately, and has been quoted steady at 13¼c.@13½c. ₱ gallon, but has been without movement of importance....Shipping Crude continues very dull at 17¾c.@18c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia the nominal quotation was 17¾c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 730 bbls....The Creek quotations for Crude Petroleum, in bulk, were $4 35@$4 40 on the Upper and $4 70@$4 75 on the Lower Roads on a quiet market. Refined has been in better request on the former basis of 24¼c.@24½c. for prompt and August delivery; sales have been reported of 2,000 bbls., early delivery, at 24¼c.; 500 bbls. do., at 24¼c.; 5,000 bbls., last half of September delivery, at 24¼c.; 5,500 bbls., last half of September and last half of October, at 25c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia the market was very quiet on the basis of 24c.@24¼c. for Standard White, early delivery, with sales reported of 2,000 bbls. at 24¼c., with a return, and 2,500 bbls., September, at 24¼c., same terms. The receipts at Philadelphia were 3,350 bbls. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in more demand for export, at 28c.@28¼c. ₱ gallon, with sales reported of some 25,000 cases, mostly August deliveries. Naphtha continues inactive on the basis of 9¼c. for Western, in shipping order, and 5c. for do. in bulk, ₱ gallon; sales, 7,500 cases, on private terms....The export clearances hence have been 1,958 bbls. Crude Petroleum for Cette, 1,000 cases Refined do. for Rotterdam, 6,000 bbls. do. for Cronstadt, 1,500 cases do. for Gibraltar, and 10,150 cases do. for Odessa. And from Philadelphia, 174,089 gallons Refined Petroleum for Amsterdam, and 1,000 gallons do. (in cases) for Mayaguez.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been offered with freedom at about previous figures, with a fair demand noted. Other kinds have been quite dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,075 bbls., in lots, at $13 50@$13 62½ for Western Mess, chiefly at $13 50 for round lots; $14 for City Mess, ice-cured; $10 75@$11 25, chiefly at $10 75@$11 for new Prime to extra Prime; $11 75@$12 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a fair inquiry noted for Western Mess on the basis of $13 37½@$13 50, seller August and September; $13 50, seller October; and $13 50, seller January, closing rather heavy. Sales have been reported of 2,750 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in light request at from 6c.@7c. ₱ lb.....Cut-meats have been inactive at 13c.@14c. for Hams; 15¼c.@16c. for do. in tight tcs.; 5¼c.@6¼c. for Shoulders; 14¼c.@16c. for smoked and sugared-cured, ₱ lb.....Bacon has been in slack request at 8c.@8¼c. for ice-cured fancy cuts; sales, 150 pks., including 100 boxes Clear Bellies on private terms, and 50 boxes Stratfords at 8¼c.....Lard has been in moderate demand, but at weak and yielding prices, on a fair offering of stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9c.@10c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9¼c.@9⅞c. for Western Steam; 9¼c.@9¾c. for New, and 9¼c.@9⅞c. for City. Also, 1,750 tcs. prime Steam, for forward delivery, including seller September, at 9¼c.@9⅞c. seller October, at 9¼c. ₱ lb.....Beef has been inactive and heavy at $8@$12 for Mess and $12@$15 for Extra Mess; sales, 110 bbls., in lots. Tierce Beef continues inactive at $12@$20 for Prime Mess, and $18@$21 50 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been dull and nominal, at from $18@$27 50 for the range of qualities, ₱ bbl.... Butter has attracted less attention, including State, fair to prime, at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair, at 13c.@25c.; Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@25c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@18c. ₱ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,351 pks....Cheese has been in less demand at from 9c.@10¼c. for fair to fancy Factory; 9c.@10¼c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 6c.@9c. for Western; the day's receipts were 12,260 boxes.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been active at about steady rates; sales, 10,000 bags, including 4,000 bags from store at $2 21¼@$2 22½, 3,000 bags by the *British Empire* at $2 20@$2 22½, and 3,000 bags by the *Strathblaine* at $2 22½ ₱ bushel. Grass Seeds nominal.

SUGARS—Raw have been in very moderate request since our last, with prices quoted barely steady, though holders do not show much urgency to place stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 870 hhds., including 200 hhds. refining Demeraras at 9c.; 300 hhds. good fair refining Cuba at 9¼c.; 110 hhds. scant good refining Porto Rico at 9¼c., and 80 hhds. Demerara, grocery stock, at 11¼c.@12c.; also 400 boxes Clayed Havana (grading about No. 11) at 10c.; 500 boxes Centrifugal do. at 10¼c., and 73 boxes Demerara ... ₱ lb. We now quote: fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9¼c.@9⅞c.; fair to choice grocery grades, 9⅞c.@10¼c.; Porto Rico refining grades range from 8¼c.@9¼c., and Grocery from 9¾c.@12c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10⅛c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand, ranging from 10½c.@13c., as the extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in fair active demand at about previous prices. Sales have been reported of 315,000 lbs. at 8¼c.@9¼c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 9¼c., for prime; also, 52,000 lbs. Stearine at 9¼c.@10¼c., chiefly at 10c.@10¼c., and 15,000 lbs. Grease at 6¼c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been more active but lower, on more liberal offerings; sales, 475 bbls., in lots, at 92c.@92¼c., chiefly at 92c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The general market shows but little life. Room is comparatively scarce, both on berth and charter, and owners insist on full rates, which circumstances operate against active movements. The bids of shippers are, in most instances, deemed unsatisfactory. The demand for accommodation is less urgent, in all lines, noticeably so for grain room. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been small lots of Cotton at previous figures; 7,800 bushels Corn, by sail, at 8¼d.; 1,200 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 40s. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 1,500 bushels Wheat, to fill, at 10d. ₱ bushel. For Bristol, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; 300 tons Oil-cake at 25s. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, an American bark, of 488 tons register, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, at 7s. 3d., or, if direct, at 7s. quarter. For the Baltic, a North German bark, of 280 tons register, with about 1,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Antwerp, 40,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 10½d. ₱ bushel; 500 bbls. Resin, at 3s. 6d. ₱ 208 lbs. For Rotterdam, 50 hhds. Tallow, by sail, at 32s. 6d.@35s. ₱ ton. For Gibraltar and orders, a British brig, of 226 tons register, with about 3,000 cases Petroleum, at 32½c., gold, ₱ case to the Mediterranean or Adriatic, excluding the Spanish ports; an Italian bark, (now at Providence,) with about 10,000 cases do., at 27c., to the Mediterranean, 30c. to the Spanish ports, and 35c. to the Adriatic; an American brig, of 276 tons register, with about 1,700 bbls. do., at 6s. 9d. to the Mediterranean, and 7s. 9d. to the Adriatic; and an American bark of 453 tons register, with about 2,750 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. to the Mediterranean and 7s. to the Adriatic. For the Mediterranean, direct, an Italian bark of 203 tons register, with general cargo on private terms.

## NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1871.

There were no sales on this forenoon in horned Cattle for Beef. Milch Cows were brisk at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards, prices ranged from $45@$65 ₱ head; average, $55 50 ₱ head. Veals lively from 9½c.@10c. ₱ lb. Sheep and Lambs steady, Sheep selling from 5c.@5¾c. ₱ lb., quality generally fair; Lambs from 7½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.; 7 cars of Hogs were due at Fortieth-street Hog Yards; 3 cars direct to slaughterers; 2 cars on sale; also 3 cars arrived. No sales effected up to 10½ P. M.

SALES TODAY—FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET MARKET.

J. MCGRAW sold 691 Lambs for $1,385 22, 93 Sheep for $454 42, 69 Veals for $822 46, 4 Cows for $227 50. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 112 Sheep, weight 10,200 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 6 Veals, weight 850 lbs., at [illegible] Veals, weight 1,190 lbs., at 9¼c. ₱ lb.; 51 Sheep, weight 4,380 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₱ lb.; 6 Sheep, weight [illegible] ₱ lb.; 1 Bull, weight 660 lbs., at [illegible] weight 1,520 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; [illegible] lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 95 Sheep, weight 9,870 [illegible] ₱ lb.; 43 Lambs, weight 2,360 lbs. [illegible] Lambs, weight 19,870 lbs., at 8¼c. [illegible] weight 10,240 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb. [illegible] Lambs, weight 8,790 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; [illegible] weight 3,150 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 2 [illegible] lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 79 Lambs, weight 4,570 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 7 Sheep, weight 580 lbs., at 5¼c.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Aug. 7, 1871: 1,702 head of horned Cattle, 2,658 Sheep, 80 Calves, 16 Horses.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending Aug. 9, 1871: 8,616 Hogs, 5,111 Sheep and Lambs, 107 Veals.

Fresh arrivals this forenoon at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards: 1,401 Sheep and Lambs, 150 Veals, 4 Cows.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,900 bbls.; Wheat, 69,000 bushels; Corn, 340,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 101,000 bushels; Corn, 38,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels. Rail SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 29,000 bushels; Oats, 88,000 bushels. FREIGHTS lower; Wheat 11¼c., Corn, 10¼c., to New-York. FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull and nominal. CORN active and lower; sales, [illegible] bushels No. 2 Western at 55c.; 8,000 bushels, in lots, at 55c.@55½c.; 26,500 bushels [illegible] bushels, to arrive, at 54c.; 36,000 bushels [illegible] 53¼c. OATS dull; sales, 11,000 bushels [illegible] at 44c.; 5,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 43c. RYE neglected. PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES unchanged. CATTLE—Receipts 288 cars against 270 up to same day last week. Market firm, but quiet; sales, 150 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 939 to 1,[illegible] 39 head Michigan, averaging 1,[illegible] $4 75@$7 64; Texas do., 1,044 [illegible] 19 do. do., 580 lbs., at $3 [illegible] ranging from 1,136 to 1,420 [illegible] heavy, $6 for light; 278 Indiana, [illegible] 1,377 lbs., at $4 80@$5 80; 389 Illinois, 1,075 to 1,260 lbs., at $5 12½@$5 83. SHEEP—Considerable trade, prices drooping; declined ¼c.; sales, 674 Ohio Sheep at $4 25@$5 10; 104 Illinois, averaging [illegible]; 51 Canada at $4 75@$4 87½; 759 Canada Lambs at $5 75@$6. HOGS slow; one sale of 133 head Michigan grass-fed at $4 40.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; Superfine Winter, $4@$4 50; Extra Winter, $5 @[illegible]; Double Extra Winter, $5 65@$7 75. WHEAT firm but inactive; No. 2 Red Winter, on elevator, $1 24; No. 3, $1 11¼; sample lots very dull. CORN dull and drooping; bulk mixed, on track, 42c.; No. 2, 42c.@43c.; mixed and sacked, 49c.@50c. OATS dull and drooping; bulk mixed, on track, 32c.; do. [illegible] 35c.; do. sacked, 36½c.@37½c. BARLEY unsettled; sales on private terms. RYE dull and lower; sacked. WHISKY dull, and prices easier at 90c.@91c. TOBACCO easier; not quotably lower. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK dull; small lots at $13 25. BACON dull; sales of jobbing and order lots; Shoulders, 6¼c.@6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c.@8¾c. LARD quiet; refined Tierce on private terms. HOGS scarce at $4 25. CATTLE firm, for best grades; Texans ranging from $1 50@$3 50; Natives, $3 50@$5. RECEIPTS—9,500 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, and 1,200 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT active and easier; No. 2 Spring closed at $1 02@$1 02¼ cash; $1 02@$1 00¼, seller August; in the afternoon dull, $1 02@$1 00¼, seller August. CORN active; declined ¼c.; No. 2 Mixed closed at 43c.@43¼c.; in the afternoon dull at 43c.@43¼c. OATS active and steady; No. 2 at 30c.@30¼c. RYE quiet; declined 1c.; No. 2 at 53c.@53½c. BARLEY declined 1c.; No. 2 Spring at 63c. HIGHWINES at 89c. PORK, $12 25@$12 50, cash; $12 for the year. LIVE HOGS steady, $4 25@$4 80. CATTLE firmer and fairly active, $2 62½@$5 62½. FREIGHTS easier. Corn to Buffalo, 6c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 145,000 bushels Corn, 96,000 bushels Oats, 15,000 bushels Rye, 9,000 bushels Barley, and 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat, 257,000 bushels Corn, 107,000 bushels Oats, and 2,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 9.—FLOUR weak with indications of a decline; sales, 1,200 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 75 for White Winter; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales, 4,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 38@$1 40. CORN dull; sales, 4,500 bushels, in lots, at 61c. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL—$1 40 ₱ cwt. Bolted, $1 35 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$22; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $28@$30 ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 92c. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 3¼c.; Corn, 8c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson, $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 55c.; to Albany, 35c.; to New-York, 40c. RECEIPTS by Lake—7,000 bushels Wheat, 5,400 bushels Corn, 1,300,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—28,000 bushels Wheat, 2,800 bushels Corn, 2,800 bushels Peas, 1,[illegible] feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 9.—FLOUR in demand fair, and prices advanced; Family, $5 [illegible]. WHEAT firm.—An advance asked, but none established; Red held at $1 12@$1 15. CORN quiet and unchanged; Ear, 52c. RYE quiet and weak at 67c.@[illegible]. OATS drooping; Mixed, 30c.@35c. BARLEY dull and unchanged; Fall, 80c.@90c. PORK dull and lower; sales at $12 50. LARD dull and lower; sales of prime Kettle at 9c.; Summer-made held at 8¼c. BULK MEATS dull and drooping; sales of Shoulders and Sides at [illegible]. BACON dull and drooping; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib sold at 7c.; Clear Rib, 7¾c., seller September; Clear Sides held at 7¾c. HOGS scarce at $4 25@$4 60. CATTLE dull and nominal. TOBACCO—Demand fair and market firm; sales, 193 hhds. WHISKY—Demand good at full prices; sales at 89c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 9.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; declined 2c.; No. 1 White Wabash, $1 45; No. 2 do., $1 23; No. 1 Amber Michigan, $1 21; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 25; No. 2 do., $1 20; No. 1 Red, $1 21; No. 2 do. $1 16½@$1 17; No. 3 do., $1 11. CORN dull; declined 1c.; Low Mixed, 49c.; Yellow, 55c., no grade, 48c. OATS dull; declined 1c.; No. 1, 40c.; No. 2, 37¼c.; Michigan, 38c.; rejected, 34¼c. FREIGHTS unchanged and quiet. ALL-PROOF [illegible] proved demand. LIVE HOGS demand, 7¼c.@9c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, and 29,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, and 22,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 9.—FLOUR steady, with moderate demand; Family Extra, $5 75@$6. WHEAT steady; prices somewhat irregular, millers paying $1 10@$1 17 for choice Red, on arrival. CORN firm and in demand; sales of prime White, shelled, 55c., delivered on cars. OATS and RYE unchanged. PROVISIONS unsettled; large sales have been reported during the past twenty-four hours at lower prices. Among them, 400,000 lbs. of Clear Rib Sides, sold at [illegible] 8¼c.; 200,000 lbs. Shoulders, Bulk Meats, at 5c. PORK held at $13; no buyers. BACON—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 14c.@15c. LARD, 11c. WHISKY, 90c. TOBACCO active and strong; Lugs, $4 [illegible]; Low to Medium Leaf, $7 50@$12.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 9.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 17c.@17¼c.; net receipts, 729 bales; gross, 820 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 42,[illegible]. FLOUR dull; Double Extra, $6 50@$6 [illegible]; Treble Extra, $6 75@$7. CORN quiet; Mixed, 67c.@68c.; White, 70c. OATS firm at 50c.@52c. BRAN firm at $1 [illegible]. PORK dull at $14 75. BACON dull; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 9c. LARD dull at 10½c.@11¼c. SUGAR, MOLASSES, WHISKY and COFFEE unchanged. EXCHANGE, Sterling, 123. GOLD, 11⅞.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 9.—FLOUR—Extra Spring weak, $4 50@$5 50. WHEAT declined 2c.; No. 1 Regular, $1 02½@$1 02, seller August; No. 2, $1 01. OATS—No. 2, 30¼c. CORN—No. 2 Mixed, 41c. RYE—No. 1 lower, 56c. BARLEY—No. 2 Spring, 62¼c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour and 19,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour and 43,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—WHEAT unchanged, with a moderate demand; coming forward freely. RYE steady at 85c. for New Western and State. CORN strong at 68c. for Western Mixed. OATS quiet and weak at 52c. for No. 2 New Chicago, 55c. for No. 2 Western, 55c. for No. 1 Western, 60c. for Old State, in bags.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 9.—FLOUR—Demand good at full prices—$5@$7 50. CORN—Demand fair, prices advanced, 62c.@64c. OATS scarce and firm, 48c.@50c. PORK and LARD—No sales. BACON dull and unchanged; Shoulders 6¾c.@6⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 9.—FLOUR steady, with moderate demand. WHEAT dull, and market unsettled; declined 1c.@2c.; 30,000 bushels No. 1 Red Winter, $1 20; 1 car do., $1 21; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 17, closing at $1 18. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS a shade lower, 40c. PETROLEUM dull and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 9.—COTTON dull and tending downward; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 57 bales; gross receipts, 73 bales; exports, coastwise, 57 bales; sales, 27 bales; stock, 1,177 bales.

DETROIT, Aug. 9.—WHEAT unchanged and market quiet; Extra, $1 30@$1 31; Amber Michigan, $1 22¼. CORN steady, with moderate demand, at 60c. OATS—Demand fair; prices advanced to 40c.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 9.—COTTON dull; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 172 bales; sales, 70 bales; stock, 5,429 bales.

NORFOLK, Aug. 9.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 17¼c.; net receipts, 25 bales; exports, coastwise, 20 bales; sales, 20 bales; stock, 413 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 9.—COTTON dull; Good Ordinary, 16¼c.; net receipts, 333 bales; exports, coastwise, 785 bales; stock, 11,156 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 9.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 103 bales; exports, coastwise, 165 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 4,865 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 9.—COTTON—Nothing doing; Low Middling, 17¼c.; net receipts, 185 bales; exports, coastwise, 88 bales; stock, 4,365 bales.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20¼c.; net receipts, none; gross, 10 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 6,000 bales.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 9.—COTTON flat; Middling, 17¾c.@18c.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 9.—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling, 17c.; sales, 186 bales; receipts, 161 bales.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 9—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅜ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 93⅜; 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 92; 10-40s, 92.

12 M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 92¾ for the issue of 1867.

5½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅜ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 93⅜; 1865s, old, 93⅜; 1867s, 92⅜; 10-40s, 93.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Rentes, 56f. 57c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened unchanged; Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales, and may possibly reach 12,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet. The sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—WHEAT, 10s. 10d. ₱ cental for Red Winter. CORN, 30s. 3d. ₱ quarter. PROVISIONS—BEEF, 83s. 6d. ₱ tierce, of 304 lbs., for extra prime Mess. LARD, 46s. ₱ cwt. CHEESE, 51s. ₱ cwt. for the finest grades of American fine.

5½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed flat; Middling Upland, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation.

Evening—Common RESIN, 7s. 9d.@9s. ₱ cwt. Spirits TURPENTINE, 35s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—SUGAR, 35s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat.

Evening—LINSEED-OIL, £32 10s.@£33 ₱ ton. Spirits TURPENTINE, 33s. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 10, 1871.

### Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ELFIE: OR, THE PLUM-TREE INN. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wheatleigh, Stoddart, Fisher, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Lizzie Price.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
SCHNEIDER. Leading characters by Messrs. J. Allen, Forsberg, and Miss Fannie Beane.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
ACROSS THE CONTINENT. Leading character by Oliver D. Byron.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

### Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition | $12 |
| The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition | 10 |
| The Sunday Edition, per annum | 2 |
| The Semi-Weekly, per annum | 3 |
| Two copies, one year | 5 |
| Ten copies, one year | 25 |
| And an extra copy to getter-up of club. | |
| The Weekly Times, per annum | 2 |
| Five copies, one year | 8 |
| Ten copies, one year | 15 |
| And an extra copy to getter-up of club. | |
| Twenty copies, one year | 25 |
| And an extra copy to getter-up of club. | |
| Fifty copies, one year | 50 |
| And an extra copy to getter-up of club. | |
| The European Edition, per annum, postage extra | 3 |

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address New-York Times.

### Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

### To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

### Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* New-York Times *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

Negotiations have been completed for the balance of the new five per cent. loan of the United States with the London House of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and American stocks have advanced. Commodore Ashbury's new yacht *Livonia* defeated Mr. Mulholland's yacht *Egeria* on Tuesday in the Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta. Covey, a released Fenian, wounded on Sunday in the Dublin riot, is not expected to recover. The Prince of Wales has gone to Kissengen.

In the Communist trial, yesterday, an Abbé testified that during twenty-five years' experience among savages as a missionary he had seen no such atrocities as were perpetrated by the Communists. He said that on the Court-martial held in the Roquette Prison by the insurgents boys of seventeen sat. M. Assi openly defended the share he took in the execution of captives, as justified by the law of retaliation. The Police of the Arrondissement Batignolles have received a hint from Versailles to moderate their zeal in the arrest of Communists. A bill has been introduced in the Assembly to bring the trials of the Communist prisoners to a speedy termination. The Government will suspend for the present the discussion of the subject of taxes on raw materials, and will, in lieu thereof, increase the existing direct taxes. The Prussian troops, acting under telegraphic orders from Berlin, were yesterday evacuating the City of Troyes.

A Berlin dispatch says, the Committee of the Berlin Exchange has refused to allow quotations of the New-York City Loan to appear on the official stock-list.

The Madrid *Imparcial* (newspaper) denies on authority that there is any intention on the part of the Government to impose a tax on the Spanish bonds held by persons outside of the Kingdom.

The Sir Walter Scott Centennary festivals, held yesterday in Edimburg and Glasgow, were successsul in every respect.

### GENERAL.

The Louisiana Republican Convention assembled yesterday at New-Orleans, when resolutions fully indorsing Gen. Grant and his administration were enthusiastically and unanimously adopted. There were two sets of delegates, one being composed of Wanusthites, who bolted the regular Convention, and made a violent attack upon the Convention, as was to be expected.

The Press of the Pacific coast, a San Francisco dispatch says, condemns the order countermanding Gen. Stoneman's campaign against the Apaches, on the ground that it virtually turns the Arizona settlers over to the tender mercies of the savages.

Wm. Kishner, an Erie Railroad trackman, was struck, yesterday morning, by express-train No. 4, going at a speed of thirty miles an hour, near Pond Eddy, N. J., and his body dashed against the rocks. He leaves a wife and four children.

Buclara, the Juarez candidate, has been elected Governor of Sinaloa. Sonora and Sinaloa both voted for Juarez as President.

A meeting of the Massachusetts Labor Reform State Central Committee was held, yesterday, in Boston, and Wendell Phillips, in reply to a question, said he would not accept their nomination for Governor. He advised deferring their Convention until after the other parties shall have held theirs. Gen. Butler was represented to be ready to accept whatever platform they adopted.

Reports from all parts of Montana Territory indicate that W. H. Clagett, Republican, is elected Delegate to Congress.

The Pennsylvania State Temperance Convention yesterday nominated Barr Spangler, of Lancaster, for Auditor-General, and Hon. E. A. Wheeler, of Mercer, for Surveyor-General.

Byron Greenough, the oldest dealer in the hat and fur trade in Portland, Me., died yesterday, aged seventy-four.

The gas from an inflammable oil ignited in a store in Vienna, Ohio, filling the place with flame. A crowd of neighbors came to the assistance of the store-keeper, when two kegs of gunpowder exploded, demolishing the building and fatally injuring four persons, while twenty-seven others were more or less injured.

On Tuesday evening the house and barn of William Parker, at Chelmsford, Mass., was struck by lightning and burned, with fifteen tons of hay. The live stock and most of the furniture were saved. The property was insured for $15,000.

Lewis Beach, of San Francisco, whose remaining son was killed by the fall of a building two weeks ago, committed suicide by taking strychnine yesterday morning, at the graves of his children in Lone Mountain Cemetery.

### Hall and Connolly.

Do the public intend that Hall and Connolly, men proved to have been guilty of conniving at great frauds, shall remain at the head of the City Government? Both Hall and Connolly believe that this is the popular intention. Hall openly boasts that in this community everything "blows over" in a few days—that the people will not take the trouble to redress the abuses which are driving all men of moderate means out of New-York. He expects to ride out the present storm. The people are to be mystified by successive financial "exhibits," from which all important particulars are extracted, and a great part of the public money is to be divided among the members of the Ring as heretofore.

What would be thought of the community if it made good this boast of Hall and Connolly—that it does not care enough for honesty to turn notoriously unfaithful servants out of place and power? The case is as simple as ever sent a man from the dock to jail. Between ten and twelve millions have been made away with. Some of the money has been nominally drawn by firms *which have no existence.* J. A. Smith, the carpet man, has not yet been found. Henessy, Cashman, and Ingersoll's "Co."—all down for large amounts—are hidden from mortal gaze. The Keyser bills for plumbing have never been explained. The leases for the armories cannot be produced. The carpets which cost over $600,000 have never been seen. The City debt has been increased sixty-six and a half millions in thirty-one months. As the *Evening Post*—not always an unfavorable critic of the Ring—plainly tells the tax-payers, "should the debt continue to increase at the same rate, it is evident that, after making all possible allowance for the natural growth of population and wealth, our houses will be mortgaged for more than their full value, and the credit and prosperity of our citizens will be destroyed long before the end of the present century." It is admitted by Connolly himself that the total debt of New-York is now $100,955,333. These facts stare the people in the face, and they are appalling facts—calculated to alarm the most sluggish and indifferent. Yet Connolly and Hall, whose names are at the backs of all the fraudulent warrants we have published, are still permitted to hold places of trust and confidence. One of them, at least, insolently mocks at public opinion, and declares that he does not care a snap of the fingers about it. Is this to go on? Do the people suppose that the "Ring" have left off stealing their money? If so, they are destined to be aroused in a very unpleasant manner from their dreams. Sweeny requires a "purse" as much as ever. Hall and Connolly will not do their dirty work for nothing. While Hall signs fraudulent warrants, he also issues a bid once a week or so for the Irish vote. The other day his bid was contained in order No. 57. Now he snubs the Italians, who wish to celebrate Italian unity. His Irish supporters are not favorable to Italian unity; therefore Mayor Hall turns the cold shoulder upon the Italians in this City. He depends upon the Irish to enable him to stand laughing at American public feeling. Meanwhile, the public money rushes in streams from the Tammany treasury every day, and the Ring take care to catch most of it.

A correspondent asks us why the citizens are delaying to take measures for their own protection? We cannot tell him. They are not waiting for a better opportunity than the present, since it is scarcely reasonable to suppose that a better one will ever arise. Let but a concerted movement be made, and down this corrupt Tammany faction must go. Hall and Connolly must be got rid of first—their names are at the back of the warrants, and therefore we can hold them to a direct responsibility. They must know who stole the public money. They must have known all about it at the time it was being stolen. The public, therefore, look to them for explanation. And instead of explanation, Oakey Hall gives them columns of low puns and impudent jests, and Connolly insults them with financial statements which conceal everything they are anxious to find out. Will the people stand this forever?

### The Political Situation in the South.

The two Southern State elections that have just taken place, and the result of the struggle over the State Nominating Convention in Louisiana, give indications of considerable importance as to the current of political feeling in the South. These indications are, in the main, encouraging. They show, on the one hand, that the terrorism to which the Democratic Party has resorted, with as much recklessness in that section as to corruption in the North, has so far failed. On the other hand, they prove that the miserable device of the "new departure" has been useless. At the same time, the defeat of Warmoth in the Louisiana contest is a check to the unwholesome "carpet-bag" element in the Republican Party of the South, and in this sense it is as promising for Republican ascendency as the actual gains in Kentucky and North Carolina.

In Kentucky, the case stands briefly thus: The Democratic majority of 1868 is cut down by more than two-thirds; the majority of 1869 is reduced at least one-half. In this state the unadulterated Democracy was put to the test. Leslie, the candidate for Governor, was a bigoted "Conservative." He represented the abstract ideas of Democracy—prejudice of race, State pride in its extreme form, and stubborn opposition to any compromise with the movement of public opinion in the North during and since the war. The campaign was fought on his side against the National Government, and the principles it represents. The heavy Democratic loss is, therefore, a gain for those principles, as against the rigid Democracy of the past.

In North Carolina the issue was different. So far as national questions entered into the election, the attitude of the Democratic Party with reference to them was that of the "new departure." In the law proposing a Convention to revise the Constitution, the Democratic Legislature inserted a declaration that the Convention should have

> "No power or authority whatever to modify, repeal, or do any other act to restrict, impair, or in any way interfere with the rights, privileges and immunities of any person in the State on account of race, color or previous condition, which are now guaranteed to him by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States; or to propose any amendment to the Constitution of the State in any wise impairing or restricting said rights, privileges or immunities."

With this declaration, far more explicit than any made by a Democratic Northern State Convention in favor of "accepting the situation," the Democrats of North Carolina made their fight on "the burdensomeness and oppressiveness" of the State Government, and especially on "the taxes too grievous to be borne, and incapable of collection without effecting the ruin of the people." Here, it will be seen, are the modern Democratic tactics in their fullest development—acquiescence in the constitutional results of the war, and concentration against that local misgovernment which the Democratic Press declares to be the legitimate consequence of Republican policy in the South. The event was as disastrous for the new phase of Democracy in North Carolina as it was for the old phase in Kentucky. The State which last year declared for the Democrats by over four thousand reversed its position and went Republican by at least five thousand. The fact is that the people in Kentucky are growing disgusted with the real article, while in North Carolina they have no confidence in the delusive substitute. The Republicans of the South may, therefore, take heart for the contest that is before them in 1872. If they will cast out from their ranks all men who have been proved to be corrupt and greedy, and will force the Democratic Party to avow its real purposes, they can retain the power they hold, add largely to it, and establish it on a firm basis of honest and prosperous government.

### A Kingdom for a Flag.

It is not the latest news that the Count of Chambord has lost the opportunity of restoring the Bourbons, in his own person, to the throne of France, because he refused to accept the tricolor with the crown, and insisted that it should yield place to the white flag which it displaced eighty years ago. But even in these fast times, it is not well to be so much absorbed in the flutter of one day's doings that we cannot turn our thoughts a moment to the consideration of facts which are not only significant in the present, but momentous for the future. This decision of the man who for two or three weeks seemed not unlikely to be known to the world as Henry V., is at once the most foolish and the most characteristic that he could have made; and it has done more for the continuance, and even the perpetuation, of the present republican government of France, than could have been brought about by all the speeches that could have been made in the Assembly, or all the articles that could have been published by the newspapers in Paris.

The fusion, or at least the co-operation, of the Bourbonists and the Orleans party seemed more than possible, on the ground that the Count of Paris would be accepted as the heir and successor of the Count of Chambord; and the latter seemed for a moment to be a new kind of Bourbon—one who had learned something. He was willing to rule as a constitutional monarch, to admit that all Frenchmen, even the laborers, had political rights; he was willing to concede universal suffrage, local self-government, and consequently to be the head of a decentralized government. He, a Bourbon, seemed actually to have forgotten that one of his ancestors said *L'etat, c'est moi;* but when put to the test, and at the last moment, he was not willing to yield the flag which is, to him, the symbol of "the traditional throne," which he claims by right of succession. And so he went down forever, as many a man, brave, honorable and narrow-minded like him has gone down before him, for his faithfulness to a bit of bunting. With the fatuity of his race, which for at least a century has never known how to be wise in time, he chose the very worst point on which to be obstinate. He might have reserved, or even refused concession, upon some of the grave and essential points which he brought himself to abandon, and yet have been safe. But he stood by *his* flag; and he asked all his fellow Frenchmen to desert theirs. In exchange for the flag which is the symbol, probably, to every Frenchman but the Count of Chambord, of all the glory and the greatness of the nation, he demanded that they should accept one which is absolutely unknown to most of them, and which, to those of them who do know it, is significant only of the cruel wrongs that were righted through the expiatory horrors of the first Revolution. For this sacrifice he offered them—himself; the rule of a well-bred, honorable gentleman of very moderate capacity and limited acquaintance with affairs; one who shows by his very absurd request that he is utterly out of sympathy with the very people whom he would undertake to govern. The swift, inevitable consequence of all which was that Legitimism went down at a breath into the dust, and probably forever.

But this hapless Bourbon made a double blunder. If the flag had been all that he claimed it was, he should have given it up. It was just the point on which a man, or even a family or a party, could not fight a nation; and to ask that Frenchmen should give up the flag which had not only, in Lamartine's well-worded phrase, "made the tour of Europe," but which symbolized the new birth of the French nation, was simply the most dunderheaded exhibition of conceit and stupidity possible to a reasoning creature. But the white flag is not what he set it up as being. It is not the symbol of monarchical France. Was there no one near the Count of Chambord possessing such a moderate acquaintance with heraldry and history as would have made him see the folly of his pretensions? The flag of France has been changed several times. That known in heraldry as Ancient France was, *azure semée des fleurs de lis or,* that is, a blue field sprinkled with yellow lilies. Then came the bearings known as Modern France, a blue field with three *fleurs de lis.* These, borne for centuries, gave rise to the well-known phrase, the lilies of France. They were blazoned on the royal banner of England, as significant of the claim of the English kings to sovereignty in France; and they did not disappear from the English banner or the English money until the beginning of this century, centuries after that claim was practically abandoned. The famous oriflamme was more significant of the French national power than any other until the appearance of the tricolor. The oriflamme was a long banner with many swallow tails, and was of an orange or bright golden-red color, and without any device. It was in the keeping of the Abbot of St. Denis, and became the royal standard of France in the reign of Philip I. It was unfurled with solemnity when the nation went to battle; Charles VI. received it with great ceremony from the Abbot when he went to meet Henry V. of England at Agincourt, where it was borne by Guillaume Martel, Lord of Hacqueville. On that fatal field he and it went down together, and the oriflamme passed out of French history. The white flag that the Count of Chambord made his fuss about was the flag of Navarre, and came in with Henry IV. Louis XIV. used a flag on which a rising sun was emblazoned. Indeed, there is no reasonable ground whatever for the Count of Chambord's pretensions about his white flag, which has no particular significance to Frenchmen, Ultra-legitimists and Monarchists although they be. It is not the symbol of the "traditional monarchy" of France. And so Chambord has shown himself, indeed, a new kind of Bourbon—one who has learned nothing and forgotten everything.

### Arithmetic for the Million.

During the two years and seven months from Dec. 31, 1868, to July 31, 1871, the Tammany Ring spent in round numbers one hundred and fifteen millions of dollars, ($114,961,464 17.) This is, as every one familiar with the subject will instantly see, a great deal more than could have been honestly expended. That it has actually passed through the hands of the Ring, is shown from the following statement;

The entire debt of the City and County of New-York, as far as allowed to be known, was—

| | |
|---|---|
| Dec. 31, 1868, (Mr. D. A. Hawkins' statement, undisputed) | $34,407,047 91 |
| Oct. 5, 1870, (statement of the Astor-Roberts Committee) | 55,644,482 77 |
| Dec. 31, 1870, (Mr. Hawkins' statement) | 73,686,226 75 |
| April 30, 1871, (Controller's report) | 84,672,073 08 |
| July 31, 1871, (Controller's report) | 100,955,333 33 |
| There had, therefore, been raised on loan by the City Government, between the close of the year 1868 and the end of July, 1871 | 66,548,285 42 |

In addition to the money thus obtained by loan, the Ring raised large sums by taxation within the same period. What was the amount so raised in 1869 is a secret yet in the possession of Mr. Connolly. But on the 1st of January, 1869, in the last report he made for two years and three months, he estimated that there must be raised by tax for that year something over twenty-one millions, ($21,393,996 75.) We will take him at his word so far as to believe that the expenditures certainly were not *less* than that sum. The amount received for 1870 is given in a somewhat obscure manner in the Controller's report accompanying the Mayor's *Message* last Spring. It is at least twenty-seven millions, ($27,019,182.) Thus we find that the Ring received

| | |
|---|---|
| From loans from Dec. 31, 1868, to July 31, 1871 | $66,548,285 42 |
| From taxation in 1869 | 21,393,996 75 |
| From taxation and City revenue, 1870 | 27,019,182 00 |
| Total | $114,961,464 17 |

This is spending at the rate of $3,708,434 per month.

If any defender of the Ring thinks this is a matter of the past, we call attention to the fact that this monthly rate does not equal the expenditure for the month of July this year, as stated in the report published on Sunday. That was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For account of City | $3,444,642 95 |
| For account of County | 407,034 13 |
| Total | $3,851,677 08 |

At the average rate of expenditure for the past thirty-one months, the annual cost of the New-York Ring is forty-four and a half millions of dollars, ($44,501,208.) At the rate of expenditure indulged in last month, the annual cost of the Ring is over forty-six millions of dollars, ($46,220,124.) The United States Government for the year ending June 30, 1870, paid for all civil expenses, including all legislative, executive, and judiciary expenses, and the cost of collecting the Customs and internal revenues, maintaining light-houses, carrying ocean mails, and all miscellaneous expenses, except the deficiency in the postal service, only about forty-nine millions of dollars, ($48,984,185 31.) This is but two and three-quarters millions ($2,764,061) more than Tammany will have spent in New-York, at the rate the money went last month. Does any sane man believe that our City Government would cost, honestly administered, as much as the United States Government, outside of the national expenditure for interest and for the military, naval and diplomatic departments?

We have seen but three objections to our calculation of the debt of the City and County, based on the Controller's figures. They are, of course, made by a Tammany journal. The first is that the sinking fund is omitted. This is a gross misstatement. The sinking fund has been scrupulously deducted by us in every case. The second is that we have included the "temporary debt." We certainly have, for there is not the faintest doubt that it will be converted into permanent debt in the shape of "consolidated bonds," sooner or later. The Controller pretends that the "temporary debt" is largely to be reimbursed by assessments. But while $1,887,075 was added to this kind of debt in July alone, less than a quarter of a million was reimbursed to it during the whole of 1870. The third objection is that we make no account of the fact that the taxes of '71 will be devoted to the reduction of the City and County debt. We know this is the pretense. It will not be carried out. The expenses for the remainder of the year, at the rate of those of July, will very nearly use up all the receipts from the taxes of 1871, and the trifling remainder will undoubtedly be squandered—perhaps on papers that earn it by such barefaced misrepresentations as we have now expose.

### An Unfulfilled Napoleonic Idea.

In the columns of a daily contemporary, which cultivates the imaginative style in journalism with marked success, there appeared, a day or two ago, a very attractive fable relating how Louis Napoleon was made Emperor of the French by a glass of gin. The beverage was imbibed not by himself, however, but by a certain mysterious English Warwick, who appears to devote his leisure between drinking gin and making sovereigns. Possibly a similar inspiration may have helped the facile pen of the correspondent who relates this pleasing story, so that we are unable to give implicit faith to a still more charming revelation of the Imperial history which we should have been more glad to believe. We are told that just before the breaking out of the war the Emperor was negotiating for the purchase of the land at Manhattanville comprised in the old Jumel estate. The confidential Jenkins knows even the price which his speculative Majesty was about to pay for it, and his intentions regarding it. It is these that chiefly interest us, and they were certainly of a character to inspire regret that the breaking out of hostilities should have nipped in the bud so praiseworthy a design.

It was the Emperor's ambition, we are told, to lay out this property in hundreds of beautiful gardens, with correspondingly beautiful cottages attached, and to stock them with numbers of delightful French people. Perhaps, with a prophetic forecast, he was preparing for his downfall a miniature empire on our island. The plan came to naught—a fact surely to be regretted. It may safely be said that in his long and not always admirable life, the Ex-Emperor never formed a more benevolent design. Pretty cottages, with, or even without, beautiful gardens and delightful French society, adjacent to New-York, would be a perfect Godsend to large numbers of our citizens, now uncomfortably housed in town. To the large class of married clerks and artisans, desirous of enjoying the comforts of a home, such houses let at moderate rents would have proved an especial boon. Perhaps some philanthropic capitalist with a few superfluous millions, will carry out the Emperor's abortive plan. The sanguine financier who tells the flattering tale promises in ten years' time, a tenfold return on the original outlay, not to speak of the less substantial interest in the benedictions of the happy cottagers. Once given the vision of this blessed Arcadia, we cannot readily relinquish it. The dearth of small residences suitable for families of moderate means has long been a marked inconvenience of our City. He would be a public benefactor who should supply this pressing want, and plant our suburbs with the pretty little villas which make the neighborhoods of London and Paris so delightful. Mr. Stewart, we believe, had in contemplation some such project in his purchase of Hempstead Plains, but Manhattanville would certainly be a much more eligible site. Who will fulfill this excellent Napoleonic idea?

### A Revolution in Russia.

Nobody who watches, even superficially, the main currents of European politics, can doubt that the wars of the future will be of a revolutionary rather than a dynastic kind. In every State of the Old World there exist, under one name or other, the elements of popular insurrection. The immediate aims of such movements are varied according to the existing order of things to which they find themselves opposed, but they have the distinction in common of being revolutionary, and of claiming, on that account, a reciprocal fellowship and support. Most things in connection with Russia are more or less mysterious, and as might be expected, its revolutionary impulses are the most occult of anything of a similar nature in Europe. A trial is at present in progress in St. Petersburg which affords some insight into the organization of the political incendiaries of the Empire of the Czar. The alleged conspiracy for which eighty-seven prisoners, consisting of students, priests, merchants and ladies of fashion, are at present arraigned before the High Court of Justice in St. Petersburg, was discovered nearly two years ago. It began with a notable discovery of the Russian Secret Police that the students of the Imperial Academy and other higher schools of the capital were showing symptoms of disaffection. It turned out that the suspicious manifestations in question merely arose from an organized attempt to establish a sort of benefit society for the assistance of the poorer class of students. United action on any question being apparently regarded with suspicion in Russia, the benevolent intentions of the students were summarily interfered with.

Unfortunately, a certain arch conspirator, called Sergius Netschajew, was, in defiance of Police vigilance, ready to take advantage of the disaffection which had been created among the students of St. Petersburg, and which had communicated itself to Moscow and other seats of learning throughout the Empire. This political agitator is a representative man of what is known as the "Russian Section of the Universal Revolutionary Union." The avowed objects of this society are, to break up the monopoly of official patronage enjoyed by the Emperor and a few of his immediate advisers, to vindicate the right of public assembly, to remove the Press beyond Government control, and to render the subject independent of various embarrassing attentions of a paternal Government, such as the spy system, the use of the lash, and the free recourse to the punishment of exile to Siberia. The real programme of the "Section" is, doubtless, a good deal more comprehensive; and, in any case, its objects are held by the public prosecutor to be equivalent to "the overthrow of the established order." The Russian Revolutionary Society is so organized that not more than five members can know each other. Each circle of five holds communication with some acknowledged centre, but they maintain no intercourse one with another, so that as long as one or two leaders are found incorruptible, something like perfect secrecy is obtained. The suspicion of treachery among the members of the Society is almost inevitably followed by the assassination of the party suspected.

This somewhat formidable organization managed to secure the adhesion of considerable numbers of the disaffected students. The repressive measures of 1869 were to be made the incentive to a movement which it was expected might ripen into a popular revolt about the Spring of 1870. The development of the plan was interrupted by a descent made by the Police in November, 1869, upon the house of one of the leaders in Moscow. Very tangible proofs were discovered of the existence of a well-organized conspiracy against the Government. Printed forms, surmounted by the device of an ax, encircled by the words "Committee of the Justice of the People, Feb. 19, 1870," were found in great abundance, and a number of volumes in cypher, and numerous addresses of an incendiary character, showed that the most minute preparations had been made for a popular rising. The eighty-seven culprits now on trial were discovered through the agency of documents captured on this occasion. Drawn as they are chiefly from the upper ranks of society, they give the Russian revolutionary movement the character of an insurrection promoted from above instead of from below. What other features of the political condition of Russia the progress of the trial may reveal remains to be seen.

## MINOR TOPICS.

Mr. Nast has described in a couple of pictures, this week, the exact state of affairs now existing in the City with regard to the recently discovered frauds. In the first of these pictures Mr. Nast represents the *Tribune* asking, "Who is Ingersoll's Co.?" In reply to this, Ingersoll introduces his "Co.," and it is found to consist of "Boss" Tweed, Sweeny, (who is trying to hide behind Tweed's back,) Hall, (who is sneaking behind the Boss's legs,) Connolly, and a large tribe of loafers. In the second picture, the Times is asking, "Who stole the people's money?" We here behold the members of the Tammany Ring, all pointing to each other as the guilty person—Hall points to Connolly, Connolly to Sweeny, Sweeny to Tweed, Miller to Keyser; and so on all the way round. It is precisely what the City authorities are doing at this moment. The drawing is an admirable one—the likenesses are capital; Tweed, Sweeny, and Hall are touched off with the hand of a master. Indeed, the City misgovernment is Mr. Nast's great opportunity, and he is making a noble use of it. He has established a reputation as the John Leech of the United States: and, indeed, in his power of following up the events of the day with extraordinary promptness and wit, he combines many of the finest qualities of both Leech and Tenniel. On this point, however, we hope to make some further remarks very shortly. It must be quite evident to a good many people besides Tweed, Sweeny, and Hall that a man who can draw like Mr. Nast, and who possesses so much genuine humor and fertility of invention, is a very formidable power. In *Harper's Weekly,* where the pictures above mentioned appear, will also be found a capital social sketch by Mr. Nast, the character of which the reader will best ascertain by buying the new number of *Harper.*

A lively discussion between Mr. Horace Greeley and Mr. Theodore Tilton on the "Woman's Rights" questions—and several other incidental questions—will be found in another column. Mr. Greeley's letter is well worth reading, as Mr. Greeley's letters generally are; and if Mr. Tilton's points in reply are a little sharp sometimes, Mr. Greeley will no doubt "keep cool," and not allow his spirit to be vexed. Decidedly this controversy promises to be amusing, and therefore it will be welcome in the midst of the dull season.

Another new book has been published in England which is destined to make a "sensation." It is entitled *The Coming Race,* and has just been republished here. It describes a totally new community, discovered by an American beneath the surface of the earth. We shall give some account of it another day—in the meantime we may mention that a loud dispute is going on in England with regard to the authorship of the mysterious book. It was at first attributed to Mr. Laurence Oliphant, of the Brocton community, but that gentleman writes the following note to the *Athenæum:*

> "I have been informed that the authorship of a very remarkable work which has lately appeared, entitled *The Coming Race,* has been attributed in your columns to myself. Permit me to say that, while I recognize the great literary merit of the work, I am not its author, or in any way responsible for, or in sympathy with, the very peculiar views which it contains.
>
> LAURENCE OLIPHANT."

We should be inclined to trace the authorship to Mr. Arthur Helps—author of *Realmoah*—a book which has many features in common with *The Coming Race.*

For the present, we content ourselves with calling the attention of our readers to an exposition, furnished in another column, of some of the mysteries of the City pay-roll. We shall return to the subject with the view of showing the full significance of the facts which are there set forth, and of explaining their relation to the very extensive subject of City sinecures. Meanwhile let it be remembered that the figures we now submit are, like their predecessors, derived from the records of the Controller's office. If either Connolly or Hall is disposed to dispute their accuracy, by all means let us have the corrections at once. Considering the tardiness which is shown in producing the official statement of City expenditures, the facts we supply today will be found deserving of careful and reflective perusal.

Among the facts already elicited in the inquiries as to the cause of the explosion on board the *Westfield* are these: Incompetent persons were placed in charge of the machinery; the boiler was at best a dangerous one, and the engineer was asleep at the time of the explosion. These are not pleasant things for people to reflect upon who have to make daily journeys upon the rivers or Bay. It is not wonderful that this explosion occurred, but it is very wonderful that a similar disaster does not happen once or twice a week. When shall we have something like a thorough system of inspection of boilers? And in the meantime, are there to be no actions for damages brought against the Company which owned the *Westfield?*

At a time when we hear of so much negligence on the part of railroad officials, it is pleasant to be able to say something in favor of one of their number. A few days ago, a scene of intense interest was witnessed near Oil City, Penn. At this point the Atlantic and Great Western, and the Jamestown and Franklin Railroads join, and run parallel for some distance. Freight trains were approaching on both tracks, the one on the Atlantic being a little in advance of the other. A woman, who was walking on the track of the former, being confused by the noise, stepped upon the Jamestown track, and was going along totally unconscious of danger. The engineer of the Jamestown train immediately reversed his engine, but being on a down-grade was unable to stop it. In the meantime the fireman, whose name has not been published, seeing the perilous situation of the woman, jumped through the cabin-door, over the boiler, and down upon the cow-catcher, just in time to stretch forth his hand and save her from a shocking death. This brave fireman ought to receive some recognition from the Company, to whom he is a credit.

The colored people of Shelby County, Kentucky, have organized an Agricultural and Mechanical Association, which, if its objects be properly carried out, promises to exercise a very favorable influence upon their brethren throughout the Southern States. The first annual exhibition is to be held at Shelbyville, commencing on the 11th of next month, and continuing for five days. The programme contains a highly attractive list of premiums. The arrangements for enjoyment seem likewise to be well provided for; and the rules for the observance of sobriety and decorum are of so creditable a nature as to call forth flattering notices from the Democratic newspapers of the State. As the future success of the colored people must depend, in a great measure, upon their industry in mechanical and agricultural pursuits, the result of this experiment will be watched with interest by their friends all over the country.

## CRIME IN ORANGE COUNTY.

### Burglary of a Store and Post-Office—Fortunate Removal of a Large Sum of Money—Horse-Thieves.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Middletown, N. Y.,
Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1871.

A building occupied by the Post-office, G. C. Harding's store, and the office of the agent of the Middletown and Unionville Railroad, at Johnson's Station, near this place, was broken into Monday night. A large sum of money belonging to the Company, which was known to be in possession of the agent, but which had been removed and deposited in the bank in the afternoon, was doubtless the object of the burglary, as the safe was blown open. Foiled in this, the burglars turned their attention to the goods in the store, of which a large quantity of the most valuable was taken, together with several dollars in bills and change in the money-drawer. About $40 worth of postage stamps were also taken from the post-office. The burglars effected an entrance by boring through the window shutters, and breaking a pane of glass, so that they were enabled to reach through and unfasten the shutters, and raise the window. They had also bored through the front door, but evidently abandoned that plan of entrance. The track of a wagon that had been backed out from a shed in the rear of the building was traced for some distance. No clue has been found to the burglars. A few weeks since the extensive store of R. M. Vail & Co., at Goshen, nine miles below here, was entered and robbed of about $40,000 in money, bonds and valuable papers. Other robberies of lesser note having occurred recently in this vicinity, it is thought that a number of New-York thieves are working among us, as the mode of operations show that no green hands are engaged in the business.

Horse-thieves have also been making bold raids on the stock of some of the farmers hereabout during the past week. On Friday night the stable of Cornelius Cuddeback, of Huguenot, over the mountain from this place, was broken into, and a valuable blooded horse taken, together with a carriage and harness. The thief was tracked into Sullivan County, and near Fowlerville the carriage was found in the woods, broken down. On Sunday he was discovered near Barryville, with a "buck-board" wagon that had been stolen at Fowlerville on Saturday night. He endeavored to escape from them with the property, but was finally brought up by the end of a farm lane, when he deserted the horse and wagon and took to the woods, and has not since been heard of. On Saturday a horse was stolen from Austin Abers, a farmer living near Sparrowbush, this county, and on the same night several head of cattle, belonging to a drover, were driven away from the vicinity of Unionville. Representatives of the "Orange County Vigilant Society" for the detection of horse and cattle thieves, are scouring the country after these thieves.

### The Shooting Affray in Utica—A Navy Officer Wounded.

The particulars of the shooting of Paymaster Kortland, of the United States Navy, by Ford P. Hall, of Rochester, in Utica, on Tuesday, are thus given by the *Herald* of the latter city:

> Mr. Hall was incited partly by jealousy, and partly by the treatment he received from Mr. Kortland. The jealousy arose from the favor a young lady of this city has shown Mr. Kortland, a favor to which Mr. Hall thought he had a right. The treatment which Mr. Kortland visited upon Mr. Hall was ungentlemanly, and perhaps thoughtless, and doubtless excited and irritated him. The incidents of the shooting are these: Pay-master Gouverneur K. Kortland arrived in this city on an afternoon train, expecting to enjoy the hospitalities invariably extended to the guests of our hotels. He was met at the depot by Hon. Charles O'Neill, late member of Congress from the Second Pennsylvania District, Pay-master James Fulton, and Assistant Pay-master Lewis Ashmead. As Mr. Kortland was walking up the platform to Bagg's Hotel, he was addressed by Mr. Hall in words which Mr. Kortland's friends claim were very impertinent, and involved the young lady's name whose connection with this affair we have noticed. The party turned to one side and followed the walk along the north side of the hotel. Mr. Hall persisted in his remarks and was knocked down by Mr. Kortland. When he recovered his footing he fired a pistol at Mr. Kortland, the ball lodging in his shoulder. The wound bled freely, but being clear of any vital part was not dangerous. Its nature was not determined at first, and to prepare for any emergency, lawyer Edmonds was called, and Mr. Kortland's last will and testament was prepared in due form, as we are informed by his friends. The parties were placed under bonds to appear before the Recorder this morning, but as the naval officer has no desire to push the matter, his friends say he will not appear before the tribunal. The affair gave rise to much talk last evening, and the above are believed to be the facts of the case.

# MORE LIGHT.

## The Pay-Rolls---Some of Their Peculiarities.

## WILLIAM M. TWEED AS A FINANCIER.

### How to Run a Printing Company, a Stationers' Company, an Arms Company, a Chair Factory, a Newspaper and an Hotel, on Economical Principles.

As the public may not be aware of the number of enterprises in which Mr. TWEED and his friends have a controlling interest, we will name a few of them here, leaving a more extended description for a future occasion. The first in importance (so far as public plunder is concerned,) is the worthless little sheet called the *Transcript*, owned by TWEED and edited—if the term may be imployed—by CHARLES E. WILBOUR, distantly related to the New-York *Tribune*. This little sheet, which is not seen by one person out of every twenty thousand in the City, and which confines itself to publishing occasional scraps of English law reports, and a few meagre references to cases in our own Courts, while it devotes all its remaining space to Corporation advertising—receives more money out of the public Treasury than all the other City papers combined, if we except the personal organ of Mayor HALL—the New-York *Leader*.

The second in magnitude is the "New-York Printing Company," of which CHARLES E. WILBOUR is President and CORNELIUS CORSON Secretary. The head-quarters of this concern are on Centre-street, near Leonard, but it has been extending its branches in every direction, and threatens in a very short time to absorb all the extensive printing establishments in the City. It has already secured the very extensive establishment formerly conducted by TROW & SMITH, in East Twelfth-street, and the almost equally extensive establishment of C. A. ALVORD, on Vandewater-street. In connection with this there is a lithographic establishment corner of Reade and Elm streets, and from these different establishments are furnished all the blank forms, all the checks, and all the printed matter of every description that is used in the several departments of the City and County, in addition to vast quantities of lithographing and printing for railroad companies, insurance companies, ferry companies, and other monopolies whose interests can be affected by adverse legislation.

Next in importance is a chair factory on Lexington-avenue, and a furniture factory corner of Avenue A and East Twentieth-steert. These concerns are under the control of the notorious JAMES H. INGERSOLL, and from them are supplied all the furniture used in the various public offices—including the City Hall, the new Court-house and brown-stone building; the different departments, the public schools, the various Police and District Courts, the public institutions, and the various buildings occupied by the Fire Department. Next to this is the "Manufacturing Stationers' Company," of which CHARLES E. WILBOUR is President, and CORNELIUS CORSON, Secretary, and which is located in one of TWEED's buildings on Reade-street. This concern furnishes stationery for all the departments, the Courts, the schools, the public institutions, and the hangers-on of the Ring generally—all of which is paid for out of the public purse, at the most exorbitant rates. The next is a Breech-loading Arms Company, with J. H. INGERSOLL for President. This rotten concern, which, like all the other concerns under the control of the Ring, is a mere sham and intended only to cover up stupendous frauds, bought up a lot of rejected and worthless guns of the "Allen" pattern and then caused a bill to be smuggled through the Legislature requiring the State authorities to arm the National Guard with this worthless gun. This bill having been discovered and exposed, was vetoed by Gov. HOFFMAN, but he subsequently convened a board of officers, consisting of three officers on his own staff, to examine breech-loading arms, and the impression prevailed among those who know all the parties, that the convening of this Board was a mere blind, as it had been previously decided that the worthless Ring muskets should be foisted on the National Guard at the expense of the public. To cap the climax, TWEED must have a bank, and in addition to the Broadway Bank, which is virtually controlled by the Ring, TWEED owns and controls the Tenth National Bank.

We have shown that CHARLES E. WILBOUR is the editor of the *Transcript*, the President of the New-York Printing Company, and, also, the President of the Manufacturing Stationers' Company. These different occupations might be supposed to require most of the time of any ordinary man, but the modest CHARLES E. WILBOUR is not an ordinary man, and hence in addition to the onerous duties devolving upon him as an editor and as the President of two immense business concerns, he finds time to act as one of the official stenographers in the Superior Court, for which he receives $2,500 a year, and as stenographer in the Bureau of Elections, for which he receives $3,000 a year; as the signer of a certificate that he has examined certain accounts in the Tax Commissioners' office—when he has never looked inside of the books—for which he receives $2,000 a year, and as the signer of a similar certificate in reference to a set of books in the Surrogate's office, for which he receives $1,500 per year—making $9,000 a year that this excellent citizen receives out of the County Bureau alone, for attending to the business of WILLIAM M. TWEED. But this is not all; for the same individual holds fully as many sinecure positions in, and receives an equally large amount from the City Bureau.

CORNELIUS CORSON is Secretary of the two companies of which WILBOUR is the President, and like that distinguished free-lover he has sprung up in a few years from comparative beggary to a position of wealth and power. A few years ago CORNELIUS CORSON kept a little rum-shop on the High Bridge road. To-day he owns a magnificent residence, besides handsome grounds, and a superb stable containing a dozen or more horses and half as many carriages. CORSON, in addition to his duties as Secretary, finds time to act as the Chief of the Bureau of Elections, for which he receives $6,000 a year; and as the coworker with WILBOUR in certifying that he has examined certain accounts which he has never seen, but for which he receives $3,500 a year, thus making $9,500 that he receives out of the County Bureau alone for attending to TWEED's private business. And in addition to this, he is the Secretary to the Board of Apportionment, has until recently been the official stenographer to the Common Council, and, like WILBOUR, at present holds several sinecure positions in addition to the above, receiving his pay from the City Bureau. TWEED has the following named clerks in the Bureau of Elections, in addition to WILBOUR and CORSON, who are supposed to receive the salaries set opposite their names:

| | |
|---|---|
| James S. Turner, salary per year | $4,000 |
| Patrick McMullen, salary per year | 3,000 |
| John N. Outwater, salary per year | 2,500 |
| William H. Bloom, salary per year | 2,000 |
| John H. Price, salary per year | 2,000 |
| Adgar Brouer, (messenger,) | 1,500 |
| Total, including the salaries of Corson and Wilbour | $24,000 |

The duties of the several persons employed in the Bureau of Elections only require their presence for two or three weeks during the Fall, and TWEED sends down the President and Secretary of his Printing Company and four or five clerks upon whom he can rely, and for the service of these men the City and County has to pay not less than $50,000 a year, for be it distinctly understood that the $24,000 paid to WILBOUR, CORSON and the clerks named above is paid out of the County Bureau alone, while an equally large or even a larger amount is paid out of the City Bureau.

In addition to these, TWEED has his quota of men in the different Courts, and in order that our readers may judge of the honesty of our officials, we subjoin a list of the several amounts that are paid out to clerks and Court officers (exclusive of the salaries of Judges) in the new Court-house:

| | |
|---|---|
| Superior Court, per month | $9,324 93 |
| Supreme Court, per month | 8,608 26 |
| Surrogates' Court, per month | 8,666 58 |
| Marine Court, per month | 5,191 61 |
| Common Pleas, per month | 2,616 60 |
| Total, per year | $412,895 76 |

Let us suppose that each Court requires the services of ten clerks and ten officers, the former to receive $2,000 a year, (more than double the amount that many of them could make in any legitimate way,) and the latter to receive the same pay as at present—$1,200 a year—and the total for the five Courts would be $160,000 a year, leaving a little pool of $252,895 76 to be divided among the members of the Ring, or to be paid to their agents.

There are several peculiarities about these Court pay-rolls and the various other pay-rolls that are made a pretext for robbing the public. For instance, JAMES M. SWEENY, a brother of PETER B. SWEENY, is the Deputy Chamberlain and also a Commissioner for opening some of the uptown streets and avenues. To those who are familiar with WATSON's operation in connection with the Broadway widening job, it will not be necessary to say that these street-opening jobs are among the most prolific sources of profit to the Ring and its satellites. Not content with the pickings from the positions we have named, JAMES M. SWEENY receives $6,000 a year as Clerk of the Superior Court, although it is notorious that he does not perform any of the duties pertaining to the position. NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., the great head-centre of the JARVIS family, is Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and there is scarcely a Court or an office in the new Court-house that a JARVIS cannot be found in. All through the rolls fictitious names are used, and the efforts made by the persons who receive checks that are made out in these names, to conceal their identity, are often very ludicrous. For instance, the name of THOMAS CORNWALL is on the pay-roll of the Court of Common Pleas, but it is quite probable that there is no such man in existence, and even if there is, he does not receive the checks that are drawn in his name, as they are invariably drawn by a certain official in the Controller's office, who signs the name of THOMAS CORNWALL on the roll, and after the name adds the letters, "pr. A. F." Fully half of the names that are on the several rolls are signed by a third party, claiming either to be the assignee of the persons whose names are on the rolls or to represent them in some other way, thus affording ample facilities for committing frauds.

In addition to the amounts we have already named, the pay-roll of the Tax Commissioners' office is $16,600 a month, or $199,200 per year. The incorruptible NATHANIEL SANDS is one of the shining lights of this office, and receives $10,000 a year for his services and—his silence. Two of his sons, whose aggregate salaries reach about the same amount that their father receives, hold subordinate positions in the office, while several other members of the family are provided for in other offices. THOMAS J. CREAMER, who is now on a pleasure trip in Europe, is also a shining light in this office, and receives $833 per month while airing himself in a foreign country. We invite some of our readers who may desire to satisfy themselves as to the honesty and economy of our present Municipal Government to walk into the basement of the brown-stone building in the City Hall Park and look through the offices occupied by the Commissioners of Taxes and their deputies and clerks. They will find these offices completely deserted except by some half a dozen superannuated politicians, who have neither the means nor the energy to take them out of town. But of the four Commissioners who receive a salary of $833 a month, the score of deputies who receive $333 a month, (exclusive of stealings,) and the couple of score clerks who receive $250 a month, scarcely one can be found at his post. There are several other rolls that are paid in the County Bureau. There are two rolls for the County Clerk's office, on one of which the names of DENIS BURNS and TIMOTHY J. CAMPBELL appears—BURNS receiving $4,000 a year, and CAMPBELL $3,000. There are also several dummies on them—the names of the latter being generally signed by GUMBLETON, the Deputy County Clerk. There is a roll for the Court of General Sessions, and one for the Court of Special Sessions; another for the District-Attorney's office, with the names of several persons upon it who perform no work in the office. Conspicuous among these are the names of WILLIAM M. TWEED, Jr., and HENRY M. COLLYER. The former receives $833 per month as an assistant in the District-Attorney's office, but the District-Attorney has two other assistants who do all the work, and COLLYER, who, until the 1st of May was a clerk in the private office of WILLIAM M. TWEED, Jr., corner of Broadway and Reade-street, received, while so employed, a salary of $83 33-100 per month as "Special Clerk" in the District-Attorney's office, and District-Attorney GARVIN had the hardihood to sign the roll certifying that the services charged for had actually been performed, when it is notorious that many persons whose names are on the rolls had never done an hour's work in his office.

Mayor HALL asserts that no responsibility rests with CONNOLLY or himself for the payment of fraudulent claims that were passed by the old Board of Supervisors. Now let us look at one little arrangement which owes its very existence to the Mayor. The law requires the Board of Supervisors to meet once a year, but they have the privilege of adjourning to meet from time to time as the interests of the public (or their own private schemes may require.) The old Board which has been denounced by the Mayor and the *World* as the most scandalously corrupt body that ever disgraced a civilized community, had as its clerk and trusty agent a man named JOSEPH B. YOUNG, and also several deputy clerks, among whom were JAMES H. INGERSOLL and E. A. WOODWARD. On the organization of the new Board, Mayor HALL and his colleagues retained YOUNG and WOODWARD while REEVES E. SELMES, a protégé of HANK SMITH, was also appointed a deputy clerk, and still retains his position. This Board does not meet more than seven or eight times in the course of a year, and yet Mayor HALL signs warrants, for clerks and messengers, amounting in the aggregate to $26,700 per year—an average of more than $3,000 for each meeting of the Board. The following are the names used in drawing this amount from the Treasury; and the services that YOUNG, as the Clerk of the Board, certifies that the persons named have actually performed:

| | |
|---|---|
| Joseph B. Young, Clerk, salary per year | $7,500 |
| Reeves E. Selmes, Deputy Clerk, salary per year | 6,000 |
| E. A. Woodward, Deputy Clerk, salary per year | 6,000 |
| James McGowan, Sergeant-at-Arms, salary per year | 3,000 |
| William J. McGowan, Messenger, salary per year | 1,500 |
| James King, Messenger to J. B. Young, salary per year | 1,500 |
| Thomas Whitney Hall, Messenger to President, (Mayor Hall) salary per year | 1,200 |
| Total | $26,700 |

E. A. WOODWARD is a resident of Connecticut, and does not even come down to sign the pay-roll. REEVES E. SELMES is a clerk in HANK SMITH's bank, No. — Broadway, and only reports once a month, to receive his check for $500. And yet, in the presence of these facts, with the record of this barefaced robbery staring him in the face, Mayor HALL prates about the corruption of the old Board of Supervisors, and impudently asserts that no moneys have been paid out on fraudulent claims under the new régime.

There are three distinct pay-rolls for the County Bureau. One of these is called the "regular roll," and contains the names of the Controller, the Deputy Controller, the County Auditor, the clerks who are actually employed in the office, and some half dozen other names, the owners of which receive the amounts set opposite their names or not, just as the Controller wills it. The second is called the "temporary roll," and contains about twenty names, of persons said to be "temporary clerks" in the County Bureau. More than half the names on this roll are fictitious, and no person whatever whose name is upon it performs any service in the office. The third roll is also called a "temporary roll;" but both of these rolls have been made out regularly for several years. This roll contains about twenty names, only two of which are known to have any owners. The money that is paid out on this roll is not taken out of any appropriation for current expenditures, but is a part of a fund raised by the sale of "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds." A large balance of this fund remained unexpended after the payment of all claims, and this is now being divided up in monthly installments. The three rolls just described are under the eyes and under the immediate control of CONNOLLY, STORRS and County Auditor LYNES, and every dollar that is paid out on these rolls (except the salaries of the six or seven clerks who are to be seen daily in the County Bureau) is drawn under false pretenses. There are some peculiarities about these three rolls which entitle them to more than a passing notice. Several of the persons who are described as "clerks" have not yet learned to write. Again, there are the names of several men on these rolls who are engaged in other business, and some of them receive much higher salaries than the clerks who are actually engaged in the office. The following are the names of a few of these lucky individuals:

| | |
|---|---|
| John Houtaling, salary per year | $5,000 |
| James Davis, salary per year | 2,500 |
| Patrick Gibney, salary per year | 1,800 |
| Patrick Barker, salary per year | 1,800 |
| Patrick Campbell, salary per year | 1,800 |
| Michael McNierney, salary per year | 1,800 |
| William Jarvis, salary per year | 1,500 |
| Pierce Jarvis, salary per year | 1,000 |
| Thomas Whalen, salary per year | 1,200 |
| James Connolly, salary per year | 1,800 |
| Thomas Baker, salary per year | 1,200 |
| Benjamin H. Yard, salary per year | 1,800 |

These and several others are represented on the books as clerks in the County Bureau, but that is merely one of the little fictions to which the Controller so frequently resorts. Mr. HOUTALING is a gentleman about town; Mr. DAVIS married a niece of Controller CONNOLLY's, and is supposed to be a merchant; Mr. GIBNEY has a profitable job in taking up and relaying the crosswalks; Mr. BARKER is a brother to the well-known Alderman of the same name, and attends bar on Eighth-avenue; Mr. CAMPBELL is a liquor-dealer in the Sixteenth Ward; Mr. McNIERNEY is a "boss" painter, a school officer in the Sixteenth Ward, and a Marshal in Judge KANE's Court. THOMAS WHALEN, better known as "Irish Tom," kept a liquor-store for many years on Centre-street, opposite the Park Hospital, and only moved from there when the building was about to be pulled down in May last. He lives in good style on Lexington-avenue, and is said to be worth considerable money. The JARVIS' are members of the great JARVIS family, which has its representative in every office within five miles of the City Hall, while CONNOLLY and BAKER represent two other distinguished families—the first the great "Slippery Dick" dynasty, and the second the sagacious and scrupulous "CHARLEY BAKER." YARD is a clerk in the Sheriff's office.

The duties of City Auditor are divided among three gentlemen—J. TOWNSEND CONNOLLY, the Controller's son, HENRY GARVIN, the District-Attorney's son, and W. A. HERRING, a relative of PETER B. SWEENY's. These worthies receive $7,500 each, and not one of them spends a third of his time in the office. Young CONNOLLY is now in Europe, but his pay goes on as usual.

Mr. A. J. SMITH draws $1,400 per month as salaries for himself and clerk, in the Bureau for Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes; while Ex-Assemblyman RICHARD FLANAGAN receives $2,500 for doing nothing.

Prominent among the Tammany Republicans who are in the pay of the Ring is J. SOLIS RITTERBAND, who receives $10,000 a year as Counsel to the Commissioners of Taxes. Also Gen. HENRY A. BARNUM, who comes down from the rural districts once a month to receive a check for $833; but as we are only touching the surface of things in this article, we shall only make room for one more list of names at present.

There are two distinct sets of women engaged to clean the various City and County offices. These commence work soon after 4 o'clock in the afternoon and finish before 6 o'clock, and for this work—lasting less than two hours—the City pays the "cleaners" $3 a day, and the County $2 a day. The following names are on the list of "cleaners" in the County Bureau, although it will be perceived that several of them are designated differently; the checks with which they are paid, however, are all charged to the account of "Cleaning and Supplies for County Offices."

| | Per month. |
|---|---|
| James C. King, salary as watchman New Court-house | $125 00 |
| Timothy G. Sullivan, for taking charge of New Court-house | 100 00 |
| E. M. Haggarty, janitor New Court-house | 208 33 |
| James Haskell, assistant janitor New Court-house | 125 00 |
| Thomas Dempsey, keeper of brown-stone building | 83 33 |
| Timothy Dorsey, keeper of brown-stone building | 83 33 |
| James Muldoon, janitor County Clerk's office | 83 33 |
| Michael Conway, janitor in Sheriff's office | 100 00 |
| James Murphy, watchman Controller's office | 100 00 |
| James Byrne, for carrying coal and wood for janitor | 54 00 |
| James Shean, cleaning halls in New Court-house | 54 00 |
| Fanny Sutton, cleaning halls New Court-house | 54 00 |
| CLEANING ROOMS. | |
| Clarissa Chadwick, Supreme Court | 53 00 |
| Bridget Brennan, Supreme Court | 54 00 |
| Margaret Ryan, Supreme Court | 54 00 |
| Margaret Clancy, Supreme Court | 54 00 |
| Eliza Ford, Supreme Court | 54 00 |
| Mary Reed, Supreme Court | 54 00 |
| Maria Scully, Supreme Court | 54 00 |
| Caroline Renner, Supreme Court | 54 00 |
| Mary Dowling, Supreme Court | 54 00 |
| Mary Morgan, Supreme Court | 54 00 |
| Ann Dolan, Supreme Court | 54 00 |
| Catherine Meyer, Supreme Court | 54 00 |
| Mary Haley, Superior Court | .... |
| Mary T. Dooly, Supreme Court | 58 00 |
| Mary Anne Newman, Supreme Court | 54 00 |
| Eliza Reef, Supreme Court | 54 00 |
| Mary Hawkins, Supreme Court | 54 00 |
| Rachael Kennedy, Court of Com. Pleas | 54 00 |
| Mary McCarthy, Court of Com. Pleas | 54 00 |
| Ellen Hanley, Court of Com. Pleas | 54 00 |
| Mary Healy, Court of Com. Pleas | 54 00 |
| Elizabeth Burns, Court of Com. Pleas | 54 00 |
| Mary Fanning, Marine Court | 54 00 |
| Cicelia Clasey, Marine Court | 54 00 |
| Bridget Scallon, Marine Court | 54 00 |
| Mary McCormack, Marine Court | 54 00 |
| Charlotte Newson, Court of Gen. Sessions | 54 00 |
| Ellen Flynn, Court of Gen. Sessions | 54 00 |
| Johanna Bergen, Court of Spec'l Sessions | 54 00 |
| Margaret Rooney, County Clerk's Office | 54 00 |
| Ann White, County Clerk's Office | 54 00 |
| Ellen O'Neill, County Clerk's Office | 54 00 |
| Eunice Brown, City Judge's Office | 54 00 |
| Mary McGuire, Surrogate's Office | 54 00 |
| Jane Coughlin, Surrogate's Office | 54 00 |
| Elizabeth Boggs, Surrogate's Office | 54 00 |
| Mary Tumans, District Attorney's Office | 54 00 |
| Mary A. Clark, County Bureau | 54 00 |
| Ann Scully, Coroner's Office | 54 00 |
| Catharine Reilly, Coroner's Office | 54 00 |
| Sarah Heron, Supervisor's Office | 54 00 |
| Mary Malone, Supervisor's Office | 54 00 |
| Johanna Good, Supervisor's Office | 54 00 |
| H. T. Murray, Supervisor's Office | 54 00 |
| Catharine Corbett, Tax Com. Office | 54 00 |
| Mary Wynne, Tax Com. Office | 54 00 |
| Mary Flynn, Tax Com. Office | 54 00 |
| Mary Ryan, Sheriff's Office | 54 00 |
| Julia Maher, Sheriff's Office | 54 00 |
| Mary O'Donnell, Sheriff's Office | 54 00 |
| Bridget McAndrews, Grand Jury Rooms | 54 00 |

The above list is very suggestive. There is a janitor who occupies a large suit of rooms in the new Court-house, has all the light and fuel that he can use, and receives $208 33 a month for condescending to accept these trifling favors. Then he has an assistant, to help him to do nothing, who receives $125 a month, while there are no less than five other names on the roll as watchmen, and "for taking care of" the building. Again it requires twelve women to clean the rooms in which the Supreme Court holds its sessions, while only five are required to clean the rooms where the Common Pleas and the Superior Court hold their sessions. It will be seen that if the Court-house is not one of the cleanest places in the world, it is not because money enough is not spent upon it.

### The Lesson of the Frauds.

*From Harper's Weekly.*

Not the least remarkable fact in connection with the disclosures of City frauds made by the TIMES is the utter folly and futility of the replies and explanations that have been published. They are beneath contempt. The enormous frauds are not denied, but it is gravely said that they occurred two or three years ago, and that the municipal system of that time has been abolished. And when to this it is answered that the chief officers under the new system are those who are chiefly implicated under the old, and that the same kind of frauds are now charged, there is no reply; even flippancy fails. We mentioned last week the two explanations which had then been offered by the Mayor. One was that the TIMES had itself opened the way to frauds upon the Treasury; and the other, that the duty of the Mayor and Controller was merely "ministerial" after bills had been audited by the Board of Supervisors.

To the first of these pleas the conclusive answer was that the TIMES demanded only the honest payment of an undisputed bill; to the second the evident answer was that honest men do not consent to be knaves ministerially. If, as the Mayor conceded, the demands were "exorbitant," it was his duty, as an honorable citizen, if the law required him officially to sign the warrants, to protest in the interests of the tax-payers, and to resign his office rather than to connive at defrauding them. But the law did not require it. On the contrary, the law required that he should approve no demands of the justice of which he was not satisfied. Why, then, did he sign the warrants, and why did the Controller pay them? Thus the very ground of their replies being taken from under their feet, the implicated authorities have tried other excuses. One is that the old Board of Supervisors, which audited the demands that the Mayor confesses were exorbitant—but which, nevertheless, he and the Controller approved—was composed equally from the two great parties, and that the frauds were therefore no more Democratic than Republican.

This plea, which does not deny the frauds, disappeared before the fact that the frauds occurred during the years 1869 and 1870, while the old Board of Supervisors, which audited them, ceased to be half Republican on the 1st of January, 1867, and was thenceforward Democratic. And the feeble attempt of the Mayor to escape, not by disproving the frauds but by shifting the responsibility upon the Supervisors, fades contemptuously before the fact that Mr. TWEED, the chief of the old Board and of the New-York Democratic Party, and the Chairman of the Supervisors' Committee upon the new Court-house, for which the frauds were perpetrated, was appointed by the same Mayor to the most important position under the new City charter, while Mr. INGERSOLL, who drew a large part of the money, was Mr. TWEED's old partner and present companion, and was only last year appointed by the same Mayor a Commissioner to complete the new Court-house. Moreover, if it had been true that at the date of these frauds the Board of Supervisors was half Republican, is that any reason why the Controller should have disobeyed the law, which orders a periodical publication of his receipts and payments?

But that no possible disgrace should be wanting to the transaction, it has been also asserted that the conduct of the TIMES in telling these terrible truths is fraudulent because the frauds themselves had been already published in the volume of proceedings of the Supervisors and in the *Transcript*, a paper of the Ring! But this, again, if true, is not a denial of the frauds; it is only a flippant sneer that the cheated tax-payers might earlier have known that they were cheated. Nor does the fact of publication affect the conduct of the Mayor and Controller, for neither in the journal of the Supervisors nor in the *Transcript* does it appear that the bills were approved by the Mayor and paid by the Controller, which fact was first announced by the TIMES.

Indeed, up to the time of this writing, the accuracy of the figures published by the TIMES has not been impeached, and those figures incontestably establish the most shameful frauds. The Mayor confesses that the demands were "exorbitant," and the most forcible-feeble of his apologists calls the old Board of Supervisors a scandalous nest of corruption. Enormous frauds are thus virtually confessed by the Tammany Ring, which controls the Democratic Party of New-York, which managed the last National Convention of the party, and which Mr. TWEED—the head of the Ring, the Chairman of the Supervisors' Committee upon the Court-house, the chief Sachem of Tammany, the head of the City Department of Public Works by the appointment of the Mayor, and who, without any profession but politics, has become notoriously rich—declares "proposes to carry on a strictly economical Government, and to wrest, if possible, the National Government from the hands of those who now, in our opinion, are betraying it." And a very pretty economical Government the Tammany Ring would make of it!

That there are the most honorable men in the Democratic Party in this City and State as elsewhere needs not to be said. But the fact is plain that the men to whom this City has been delivered, bound hand and foot—who have, as now appears, connived at the most unprecedented frauds—are the men whom the Democratic Party has continued in power. Nobody will pretend to be surprised by anything in the facts now revealed but their enormity. Nobody will assert that he has believed the City of New-York to be honestly governed. Everybody has been morally sure of what is now made evident.

## KINGDOM OF FIJI.

### Thokambau's Triumph—England's Non-interference Intentions Declared—Situation of Affairs.

*From the San Francisco Bulletin, Aug. 2.*

From the time of the discovery of the Fiji Islands by Europeans to within a year or two past, nothing like a general Government had existed in the group, a number of petty chiefs ruling the different districts in a very primitive manner, fighting, worrying and devouring each other as occasion offered. Recently Europeans and Americans in considerable numbers have settled on the islands, and a considerable commercial town has grown up at Levuka, on the Island of Ovalau. Feeling the want of a stable and responsible Government, the settlers by turns urged the American and English Governments to take possession of the islands and establish a protectorate of some kind there. The American Government has a large claim against the Fiji Chiefs, of whom THOKAMBAU was the nominal head, for depredations on American vessels and murdering American sailors; and it was urged that possession be taken, as the only way of collecting the debt; but the tempting offer of so much real estate and so many cannibals for so small a sum did not seduce Uncle Sam, and the mortgage was not foreclosed. Then an offer was made to England with better prospects of success, and meetings were held in Australia and New-Zealand to urge on the Home Government the necessity of taking the Fijis under its protection, and eventually incorporating them with the Australian and New-Zealand Colonies in one consolidated Government. Advices received by the *City of Adelaide* to-day contain the intelligence that the Home Government has permanently notified the Colonial authorities that the offer is declined. Meantime, THOKAMBAU, the leading Chief, was, by a meeting of the citizens of Levuka, proclaimed Constitutional King of the Fijis. The powerful Lovoni tribe revolted, and a war of some months ensued; but THOKAMBAU's forces, backed by the foreign interest, triumphed, and they were forced to succumb. Our Levuka dates are to the 8th of July. At that time the Government was going on swimmingly. A Supreme Court had been constituted, with one Fiji Chief and two white men as Judges; a scale of tonnage dues and pilot laws established and proclaimed by the "Minister for the Interior," and other measures taken to secure a permanent Government. Nor is this all. The majesty of the law must be sustained, and the honor of the King upheld. Fourteen of the Chiefs of the revolted Lovoni were placed on trial on the charge of high treason, and pleading guilty were duly setenced to hard labor for the term of their natural lives. It is not improbable that King THOKAMBAU will really cut about the same figure in the Government as does "His Majesty the King of the Mosquitos" in Central America; that is to say, he will serve merely as an ornamental figure-head, the foreigners who act as Ministers, nominally under him, constituting the actual governing power. Nevertheless, the fact of the establishment of a new constitutional Government in the world may now be considered accomplished, and the "Kingdom of Fiji" will henceforth rank among the powers of the earth.

ENGLISH NON-INTERFERENCE.

A dispatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reference to a request emanating from a public meeting held a few months ago in Sydney, that Great Britain should annex the Fijis to the Colony of New South Wales, gives as reasons for declining to do so, "That the state of affairs in the Fijis appears to have so far changed since 1860, when, after a full inquiry by Col. SMYTHE, who was sent out for the purpose, Her Majesty's Government determined not to annex the Islands; that there is now in the Islands a much larger European community, and therefore more able to protect itself and provide for its own Government, but otherwise the same difficulties remain: that the Islands are under the jurisdiction of several chiefs, and even if they all concurred in an act of cession to the Queen, the experience of other Colonies shows that disputes would be sure afterward to arise, especially as to the occupation of land by the settlers; and that it would be impossible for this country to undertake the responsibility of the government of the Islands without a sufficient force to support its authority, and Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to station a military force for this purpose in the Fijis." The dispatch, in conclusion, states "that Her Majesty's Government will, however, be ready to give such aid as may be in their power, through the British Consul in the Fijis, for the maintenance of order until the European community can establish a regular Government; and that they (the Government) are considering measures with a view to increased authority of the Consul over British subjects, by conferring upon him magisterial powers."

### Mr. Greeley's Calmness.

*From the New-York Standard, Aug. 9.*

Since Mr. GREELEY became a candidate for the Presidency he has developed a trait of character which has not generally been attributed to him, but which will excite the renewed admiration of his supporters. All great men have shown some controlling feature which entitled them to the admiring remembrance of the world. The continence of SCIPIO, the integrity of CATO, the serenity of MARLBOROUGH, the persistency of GRANT, the unselfishness of WASHINGTON, live in the histories. Mr. GREELEY, in his way as great a character as any of them, will be remembered for his calmness.

Let us contemplate the exceeding beauty of this fine element of character as illuminated by recent events. We discover a great City in the hands of men who have made its budget as large as that of the German Confederation. Figures are published showing that millions of dollars have been embezzled on the pretence of building a Court-house. Mr. GREELEY reads these figures. He believes them. He has believed for years the truths they show.

"Let us be calm," he says. "These accounts are true, but then they are surreptitious. We want a calm and well-considered statement of facts—a searching examination of charges which rest on rumor and conjecture."

What we see in every department of City Government is shameless waste, corruption and misappropriation of the public money. For years the Controller has spent the money as he pleased, never making a report. A partnership of audacious men have used the City as their own tenement or land privilege. They have taken the Courts and made them register their decrees. They have debauched the franchise. They have made alliances with corrupt and desperate corporations for purposes of plunder. All of this we may find in the *Tribune*. Suddenly there is an uprising of the people, which, if well sustained and directed, will end in the overthrow of this corrupt alliance.

Mr. GREELEY throws up his hands: "Let us be calm—very calm! Let there be no rancorous temper. All of this excitement is ill-judged, and foolish persons will mistrust the motives!"

For the first time in years Tammany Hall is in a position where its leaders may be punished, its councils overthrown, its party defeated with ignominy. We have an issue at last which will give us New-York and make easy the canvass for the Presidency—a canvass in which, if common rumor is not merely common gossip, Mr. GREELEY feels more than a usual interest. What the country wants—what every honest American of any party craves to see—is a resolute, determined, passionate endeavor to drive these Tammany men from power. It is a time when anger becomes a virtue. The country cries for instant decisive measures!

Mr. GREELEY murmurs: "Behold our good temper! Let us be very calm. Take things easy. Let us, above all things, avoid rumor and conjecture. Let us have a lawsuit. Judge CARDOZO is on the bench, and we could get up a lawsuit, and have the facts developed under the penalties of perjury! But, beyond everything, be calm!"

Now, if it had been some poor carpet-bagger, who had practiced Tammany politics in a Southern State; if it had been some anxious speculator who had made money by speculating on the whisky tax; if it had been some free-trader urging the removal of duty on iron, or some needy Congressman a little behind at Willard's and yearning for mileage, the passion that would have swept over the columns of the *Tribune* would have been like the storms of the raging sea. The old Anglo-Saxon would have been summoned for the plainest phrases, and "men and brethren" would have been adjured in wild and screaming rhetoric to "rally" and put an end to the atrocities.

As for New-York and its public debt, piling up at the rate of over $2,000,000 a month—let us be calm! and if we do anything, let us have a five-year-old lawsuit.

Malignant men will find a reason for Mr. GREELEY's soothed and cooing condition in this statement, which we copy from the *Tribune*:

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS TO PUBLISH THE CORPORATION PRINTING.—Transcript, (official organ,) Tribune, World, Herald, Sun, Star, News, Express, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung.

For this service the *Tribune* receives from Tammany, it is said, $50,000 a year. It is the only New-York Republican morning paper that is so honored. The service it performs, so far as printing is concerned, is unnecessary, a foolish waste of money, a swindle upon the tax-payers, worse than nine-tenths of what it calls the abuses of Congress. In other words, Tammany pays the *Tribune* as much money for keeping "cool" as it pays to the *World* for keeping angry. And we are bound to say that, so far as the *Tribune* is concerned, the money is well spent.

At the same time worthy people, apt at Scriptural quotations, will think of the difficulty of serving God and Mammon, and ask how the *Tribune* can serve Tammany for $50,000 a year, and at the same time serve the Republican Party. And many good Republicans who would rejoice in Mr. GREELEY as a candidate for the Presidency may naturally object to running a man before the country upon whose shoulders Tammany has strapped a bag of money containing several thousands of dollars, robbed from the tax-payers of New-York.

# POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, AUG. 10—3:30 A. M.

## RAILWAY DISASTER.

### A Train on the Maine Central Breaks Down a Bridge.

### Two Persons Killed and Thirty Severely Injured---Lost Time and Unusual Speed the Cause of the Accident.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 9.—A frightful accident occurred to-night on the Maine Central Railroad, just as the train was entering this city, by the giving way of a bridge across the Hampden-road. The train consisted of the engine, tender, mail and express car, smoking-car, three passenger-cars, and one Pullman palace car. The train was half an hour behind time, and was running at a good rate of speed to make up. The engine and tender had got across the bridge, and a portion of the mail and express car, when the structure went down, taking the rear trucks of the mail-car, but the strength of the shackles kept it upon the track. The smoking-car plunged down into the street, a distance of twenty feet, and was completely demolished. This was followed by a passenger-car, which came down upon its side, and was also completely torn to pieces. A second passenger-car shot across the street at right angles with the first, and was also demolished. The third and last regular passenger-car plunged down the abyss, striking upon the forward end, crushing it in, while the rear end was suspended at an angle of forty-five degrees by the broken timbers and abutments. The Pullman car, the last in the train, remained upon the track, but the front end was somewhat damaged by contact with the preceding car. None of the passengers in it, however, were injured in the slightest degree.

WILLIAM PERCIVAL, of Walterville, was brakeman of the third passenger-car, and stood at his post on the front platform when the car plunged down through the bridge, and was instantly killed. There was a very small number of passengers, otherwise the loss of life must have been fearful. As it was, thirty persons were more or less severely injured, but only one as yet fatally. THOMAS GALLAGHER, boiler-maker, belonging at No. 2 Union-place, East Boston, but at present employed in this City, was fearfully crushed, and died just after being taken to his boarding-house. The following is a list of the injured so far as has been possible to ascertain to-night: L. HILDRETH, of Bangor, head cut and hand crushed; Mrs. ABRAM WOODARD, of Bangor, head cut and severe contusion of the neck rendering her insensible; Miss MARIA WOODARD, severely bruised; Capt. WILLIAM FLOWERS, of Bangor, cut on leg and head; wounds not serious; his daughter, ADA, arm broken; Mrs. BROWN, of Bath, severely bruised; her two children uninjured; Miss WAGONN, of Bath, slightly bruised; PETER HOPKINS, Bangor, severely bruised; GEO. C. ROBERTS, of Boston, slightly bruised; GEO. A. MEAD, of Boston, slightly bruised; W. H. SEYMOUR, of New-York, slightly bruised; D. WHITING, of New-York, side injured; his wife, who was with him, uninjured; JAMES A. TOWLE, severely bruised; E. A. BAILEY, Portland, bruised; CHARLES BURRILL, Corinna, and JOHN WRIGHT, badly bruised; Mrs. FLOWERS, bruised and injured internally; Mrs. REUBEN SAULT and daughter, of Bangor, both severely injured; C. S. PENNELL, of Brunswick, slight injury to leg; Rev. GEO. W. BEAN, of Skowhegan, several flesh-wounds; L. D. EMERSON, of Waterville, cut in head; J. W. DAVIS, of Boston Treasury Department, nose and jaw broken, and eye injured; Mrs. WILLIAM T. BURD, daughter and sister, of Chelsea, Mass., all slightly injured; HENRY WILLIAMS, of Greenbush, badly cut on the head; JONES ANDREWS, of Veasie, two ribs broken, and severely cut and bruised; JOHN WRIGHT, Lewiston, wrist jammed and head cut; GEO. H. DAY, Boston, shoulder broken; his wife and children were with him but escaped unharmed; Mrs. J. F. ADAMS, Minneapolis, Minn. bruised and cut on head, face and side; Mr. LOWELL, Orrington, severely injured; JONAS GRAY, conductor, was in the smoking-car. Had cut on side and back of head, and back injured; is spitting blood, and is supposed to have ruptured a blood vessel. Mr. and Mrs. WITHOE, of Bath, and Mrs. WIGGINS, of Bath, slightly injured.

The only wonder in connection with the accident is that any escaped alive, as the whole train, with the exception of a Pullman car, is a complete mass of ruins. Many passengers were dug out from the mass of *débris*, and escaped without a scratch. The Pullman car contained sixteen passengers, among whom were Hon. JOHN PETERS, and a lady of this city, and all escaped unharmed. The cause of the disaster was the insecure condition of the bridge, the timber as exposed by the accident proving to be fearfully decayed. New timber to replace the old had been commenced to be hauled on to the ground to-day. As soon as the news of the accident reached this city thousands of citizens, with the best medical assistance, hurried to the scene of the disaster, and did everything in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the injured. The accident and its too apparent cause are the themes of the whole community, who will demand a searching investigation as to where the fault lies. Mayor THURSTON was riding by when the accident occurred, and says the bridge gave way when the engine passed over, but it did not fall through until after the engine, tender and mail-car had got across. So far as can be learned up to midnight, all the injured are doing well.

### A Case in Point.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I had occasion a short time since to satisfy myself as to the solvency of a would-be business connection. He said he owned considerable City real estate, and as I wished to be satisfied on this point, he laid before me the tax receipts on his property. Among the items there was one for a certain portion taxed as on a valuation of "$9,000." Said I: "How is this; you told me this property was worth at least $30,000!" Said he: "So it is; and I am willing to state so on affidavit, if necessary. But the reason why it is only valued here as $9,000 instead of $30,000 is because I belong to 'Tammany,' and this is one of the advantages."

AN OUTSIDER.

### Personal.

Among the passengers by the *Scotia*, which reached this port on Tuesday, was Mr. CARL ROSA and Mme. PAREPA-ROSA. The operatic season Mme. ROSA intends to give will not be commenced until October, and the intervening time will be passed at Sharon Springs. Mr. and Mrs. ROSA are now sojourning at the Fifth-avenue Hotel....Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, the well-known actor, is in town and is convalescent.

Mr. BRENTANO, No. 33 Union-square, has received by steam-ship *Scotia* a full supply of the newest English weeklies. Among them will be found the *Graphic*, especially rich in fine engravings and containing one large double-page picture, entitled the "Weald of Surrey," by the celebrated artist, BIRKET FOSTER, which is worth the price of the entire number. The *Illustrated London News* presents, also, some exquisite sketches, and *Punch* has one or two really effective cartoons. The *Spectator*, *Saturday Review*, *Nature*, *The Academy*, &c., will also be found on Mr. BRENTANO's counter.

At Jas. Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing, new designs. Established 1840.

**Missisquoi Spring.**

This is the only Spring in Vermont whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in cancer, scrofula and diseases of the kidneys, and is advertised to distinguish it from those claiming to be of almost equal virtue. A fresh supply just received by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

**Dyspepsia—Cure Guaranteed.**

This disease in its most obstinate form is immediately cured by Dr. T. M. SHARP's celebrated DYSPEPSIA PILL. Price, $1 per box. Principal wholesale office, No. 437 Canal-st., near Varick, and for sale by all druggists.

**Exhibition of Fine Flowers Free.**

Gladioluses, Japan lilies, &c., by C. L. ALLEN & CO., at office of the *American Agriculturist*, No. 245 Broadway, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Aug. 10 and 11. The public are invited to attend.

**A Cool, Delicate Hair-Dressing—Chevalier's** LIFE FOR THE HAIR, recommended as the only vegetable preparation in the world for restoring gray hair, stops its falling, increases its growth, removes all bad effects of salt bathing on the hair. Sold everywhere.

**Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.**—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

**Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints,** all diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 19 Union-square.

## MARRIED.

CONOVER—ERBECK.—At Madrid, Spain, in the month of April last, W. EDGAR CONOVER, of the United States Legation, to ANNA GORONNA DE ERBECK, daughter of George de Erbeck, Esq., of Hanover, North Germany.

KINGAN—SEELY.—On Wednesday, Aug. 9, by Rev. Mr. Gilman, JAMES KINGAN to HELEN S., second daughter of the late Charles W. Seely, of Goshen, Ind.

RICH—GLOVER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 8, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. G. H. Houghton, D. D., JAMES A. RICH to MARY S., youngest daughter of the late Ralph Glover, M. D., all of this City.

RIGBY—BATES.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 8, at No. 123 Hewes-st., by Rev. Wm. H. De Puy, CHARLES H. RIGBY to FRANCIS T. BATES, all of Brooklyn, N. Y. No cards.

WILSON—SEAMAN.—At the residence of William Sherwood, Esq., on Wednesday, Aug. 9, by Rev. James Millett, WILLIAM WILSON, of Yokohama, Japan, to Miss CHARLOTTE A. SEAMAN, of this City.

## DIED.

BOUCK.—On Wednesday, Aug. 9, HELEN, daughter of Virginia Barker and James B. Bouck, aged 18 months.

Funeral on Friday afternoon, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 394 Grand-av., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia *Press* and *Inquirer* please copy.

BEAM.—On Tuesday, Aug. 8, CHARLES C. BEAM, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, East 55th-st., near Lexington-av., on Thursday, 10th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

CORNWELL.—Aug. 8, CHARLES VANDERVEER, son of Richard P. and Jane W. Cornwell, aged 7 months and 12 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his grandfather, Mr. Edward Rowe, corner of Franklin and Fulton avs., Brooklyn, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

DUMMER.—In Jersey City, Oct. 9, EDNAH WOOLSEY, infant daughter of Charles H. and Lucinda L. Dummer, aged 10 months.

Funeral from the residence of her grandfather, Capt. C. A. Woolsey, No. 38 Grand-st., Jersey City, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

DE PEYSTER.—Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1871, SARAH, relict of Arent S. De Peyster, in the 91st year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., on Friday, 11th instant, at 3½ P. M.

DEGRAW.—On the 8th inst., Mrs. SUSAN DEGRAW, aged 65 years.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. James Harrison, No. 70 Jane-st., on Friday, 11th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Aquackanock, N. J., for interment, on Saturday.

EVERETT.—At Astoria, Long Island, GARRY, youngest son of George A. Everett, drowned Aug. 8, 1871.

Funeral from residence, Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend. Remains will be taken to Tottenville, Staten Island, for interment. Boat leaves South Ferry at 1 P. M.

KENDALL.—On Monday, the 7th inst., AUGUSTA IRVING, wife of Charles A. Kendall in her 35th year.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 86th-st. and Avenue A.

LAW.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 8, at his late residence, No. 105 East 71st-st., ROBERT J. LAW, in the 49th year of his age.

Funeral services in the Lexington-avenue M. E. Church, corner 52d-st., this (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further invitation. The remains will arrive at Woodlawn Cemetery about 2½ o'clock.

MOSHER.—At 124th-st., Harlem, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 9, after a short illness, MARY C. DIBBLE, wife of Benjamin F. Mosher, and daughter of Wm. H. Dibble, of Stamford, Conn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

MESEROLE.—At his late residence, No. 376 5th-av., ABRAHAM MESEROLE, in the 81st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at Dr. Porter's Church, corner Bedford-av. and Clymer-st., Williamsburg, Thursday, 10th inst., at 2 P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

MARTIN.—At East Orange, on Monday evening, 7th inst., MARY D., wife of Reune Martin and niece of John M. Ferrier.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of the family, Harrison-st., East Orange, on Thursday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Trains by Morris and Essex Railroad at 3:40, from foot of Barclay-st. Carriages will be in waiting at Brick Church Station. Return trains at 6:16 and 6:46.

POILLON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 9, of cholera infantum, GEORGE W., infant son of Winfield and Harriet B. Poillon, aged 3 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Friday, Aug. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 373 5th-av.

THOMAS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 9, AUGUSTUS HENRY, infant son of Mary E. and the late Augustus H. Thomas, aged 13 months and 16 days.

Funeral services will be held at No. 173 West 47th-st., on Friday at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

THOMAS.—At Newburg, on the 8th inst., WARD, only son of J. W. Thomas.

Funeral at 1 o'clock on Thursday.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**SURF HOTEL,**
**FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.**

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

**PILES! PILES!!**

ALL KINDS—INTERNAL, EXTERNAL, BLIND, BLEEDING, ITCHING, &c., positively, perfectly, permanently cured by ABSORPTION, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, with no detention whatever from business, and gives instant relief from all suffering, by W. A. McCANDLISS, M. D., who can be found at his rooms, St. James Hotel, Broadway, New-York City. Guarantees instant relief and perfect, permanent cure, while ALL CONSULTATIONS ARE ENTIRELY FREE OF CHARGE.

**POST OFFICE NOTICE.**

The Mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 12, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11½; on WEDNESDAY at 9½; on THURSDAY at 10½, and on SATURDAY at 11½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

**TO CROCKERY IMPORTERS.**—THE subscriber has had thirteen years' experience in the importing crockery trade, and desires an engagement to travel through the Western States to take orders for importation. Has traveled through Iowa and Wisconsin the past two years. Address IMPORTER, Drawer No. 58 Janesville, Wis.

**$100,000 GOLD.**—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY of Cuba—drawn Aug. 1. Whole tickets, $32, currency. Shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, Agent, No. 194 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1871.

**ON AND AFTER DATE WE WILL** allow 12½ per cent. difference on all sums of $5 and upward.

B. NATHAN, No. 4 Gilsey Building.

**FOR SALE—A STEWART FOOT LATHE**
Shears, 4 feet; swing, 9 inches. Price $60. Address G. J. E., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

**COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS** and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

THE BOOK ENTITLED

**BUNDLING**

will hereafter be supplied by me, having made arrangement for the exclusive sale of it in New-York.

All orders will be promptly supplied.

Price of the book, $1 50.

M. DOOLADY, Agent.
No. 105 Nassau-st., corner of Ann-st.

**"THE CHRISTIAN YEAR" FOR** August is out, and contains a full-page engraving of St. Thomas' Church, New-York. An exchange says: "For excellence of matter and beauty of execution, nothing like this magazine has heretofore issued from the American Press." A clergyman in Milwaukee writes: "I have compared it with eleven other English and American Magazines, and find nothing to equal it." Terms $3 a year. The trade supplied by THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY. Send 25 cents for a specimen copy, to

PLINY F. SMITH, Publisher,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

## POLITICAL.

**A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT** will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 10, at No. 1,193 Broadway, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Central Committee, to fill the place of Robert Utley, resigned.

THOS. C. ACTON, Vice-President.
KNOX McAFEE, Secretary.

**SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION** at No. 200 3d-av., FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 11, 1871, at 7½ o'clock, to fill vacancy caused by a resignation to the Central Committee.

D. C. STURGES, Sec. JAMES H. BAILY, Pres.

# A DISCUSSION ABOUT WOMAN AND WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

We subjoin a letter written by Mr. HORACE GREELEY to Mr. THEODORE TILTON, and the reply of the latter—both communications appearing in the current number of the *Golden Age*. They will be found by no means dull reading for a warm morning:

### MR. GREELEY TO MR. TILTON.

SIR: Your article on this topic is so forcible and just in the main, that I presume you will be quite willing to have its slight inaccuracies corrected in your columns. I do not assume that my views of the Woman Question are of much consequence to others; but, in so far as they may possess interest, it is well that they be clearly understood. Let me, then, indicate your misapprehensions without further preface.

I. You say I "hold that there ought to be no divorce at all—not for any crime, even the worst." So far as I can recollect, your only authority for this statement is a remark that, had not the Master spoken otherwise, I would not have deemed adultery a sufficient reason for dissolving a marriage. As you seem to have given these words undue weight, allow me to explain my view more fully.

That persistent, flagitious adultery in husband or wife affords good cause for divorce, I have not meant to deny. But there have been cases of transient infidelity to marriage vows, under the influence of passions inflamed by wine and other unnatural excitements, which, being followed by prompt and profound contrition, I would not judge an adequate reason for divorce. You and I both know that wives have often pardoned such lapses in husbands; you and I agree that husbands have no rightful immunity in such matters which ought not also to be accorded to wives. And I profoundly honor and reverence the husband who can say to his erring wife, "Though I know that you have been false to God and to me, yet, because of the love I have borne you, of the vow which pledged me to love and cherish you till death, and for the sake of the dear children which God has given us, I, believing you truly penitent, will forgive and try almost to forget your crime, and thus shield our little ones from undeserved shame." I regard the husband who thus speaks and acts as a better Christian, a truer man, than is he who exposes, discards, and outlaws, the wife of his youth for a flagrant transgression, now sincerely and bitterly repented. I suggest, therefore, that you henceforth represent me as holding that adultery may, but does not always, justify an application for divorce.

You say I hold that "if a man marries and his wife dies, there should be no second marriage." This, also, is too sweeping. Some of my best and most esteemed friends are remarried—happily, I am sure; wisely and nobly, I judge. Nay: I can imagine a case in which the poor, hard-working, widowed father of young children whom he cannot take with him to his daily labor, should feel constrained for their sake to replace his lost wife by another in whose perfect acceptance and discharge of a mother's duties toward those children he could implicitly trust. Pardon me, but I am quite confident that the casual remark on which you based your broad assertion referred to a remarriage following separation by divorce, not death.

III. Let me state my own conception of remarriages as complicating marital relations in the other world. I do not dispute the doctrine of Jesus that "In heaven there is neither marrying nor giving in marriage," if you have quoted his words exactly. And yet I feel that there are couples so completely and happily united in this world that they will be nearer and dearer to each other in the next than they would or could have been had they failed to meet in this life; and I think these are happier in either world than though one or both of them had remarried. I do not hold that either would have been culpable in remarrying if widowed on this planet; I only insist that they will both rejoice—and with reason—in their higher life, that neither in this life was married a second time.

IV. You are entirely, eminently right, Mr. Editor, in asserting that my conviction of the proper indissolubility of marriage is the mainspring of my hostility to woman suffrage, and to the social philosophy from which many vainly seek to separate the woman movement. Though I have written or dictated very little of what has, during the last ten years, been printed as editorial in the *Tribune* on this subject, it is nevertheless true that my conception of the nature and scope of the marriage relation renders my conversion to woman suffrage a moral impossibility.

I have but two left of seven children, and these are both daughters. I would gladly fit them for lives of usefulness and honor, as beloved and loving wives of virtuous, upright, noble men, and mothers, if it shall please God, of good, healthy, happy children. If it be decreed that they are to be, not such women as those I have most admired and reverenced, but men with a female physique—powerful in ward caucuses and nominating conventions, vehement in senate and on the stump, and effective before juries in the trial of actions for *crim. con.*—I pray that my career on this globe shall close before theirs is fairly begun. When and where they shall thus shine, it will not be pleasant for me to stay.

Mr. Editor, I believe our countrymen are indebted to you for having discovered (perhaps I should say invented) me as a possible (though most improbable) candidate for the Presidency. Allow me, then, to thank you for your early and frank demonstration that I can in no contingency be counted on or hoped for as a woman suffrage candidate. As you forcibly and justly say, there is not even a remote possibility of my ultimately adapting myself to this end. My difference with your crowd is too vital, too radical, to permit the most sanguine dreamer to hope for my conversion. I am growing old; my opinions are tolerably firm; and the advanced female of the Laura Fair type, who kills the paramour of whom she claims to be the rightful affinity, and gives the lie in open court to the wife she has doubly widowed, is my pet aversion.

But why should any *man* be the candidate for President of the Woman Suffragists? Logically and consistently, I feel that their candidate should be a woman. She ought, moreover, to be one thoroughly emancipated from the "absurdity and folly," the "narrowness," and the "baleful conservatism," which I am now too old to outgrow. Could you not find one who illustrates in her own person and history what you so felicitously term "the liberal thought of an enlightened age?" Let her be one who has two husbands after a sort, and lives in the same house with them both, sharing the couch of one, but bearing the name of the other, (to indicate her impartiality perhaps,) and cause and candidate will be so fitly mated that there will be no occasion, even under the most liberal, progressive, enlightened régime, to sue for their divorce. Could not one of this class be persuaded to overbear her shrinking modesty and nominate herself?

In a spirit of hearty hatred for Free Love and all its infernal delusions, I remain, yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Aug. 7, 1871.

### MR. TILTON TO MR. GREELEY.

Just as the *Golden Age* was going to press with this issue, we received a letter from Mr. HORACE GREELEY, which we have given in another column. The half hour's time, which is all our pressmen will permit us to tarry for the sake of appending to this letter the comments that should accompany it, forbids us from inflicting upon Mr. GREELEY the substantial argument with which we hope some day to reason him out of the error of his ways. We content, ourselves, therefore, at present, with simply noticing *currente calamo*, the following points:

I. He says his views on the Woman Question are of small consequence. On the contrary, they are of great consequence. What would have been the difference to the country between the *Tribune* wrong and the *Tribune* right on the negro question? There is just as profound a difference between Mr. GREELEY for and Mr. GREELEY against woman suffrage. Mr. GREELEY's name and brain, Mr. GREELEY's pen and paper, ought to have been the freest gifts of his life to the noblest public question of modern times. Had he made a whole-souled dedication of the *Tribune* to woman suffrage, he would have been the chief power in the movement. The loss of the *Tribune* to this reform is as if St. Paul had refrained from joining the struggling fortunes of Christianity, and withheld from its literature the magnificent epistles with which he vindicated it to the world.

II. Mr. GREELEY's picture of the husband who forgives his wife, or the wife her husband, for an act which, if committed by either, would entitle the other to a divorce, exhibits in a characteristic light the native tenderness of his heart, and the habitual charity of his soul. On this point he is beautifully right. The doctrine of forgiveness ought to be pressed almost so far as to be without bound or end. "Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me and I forgive him? till seven times? Jesus saith unto him, I say not unto thee, until seven times, but until seventy times seven." We go so far as to say that there are no sins which God first, and men and women afterward, cannot or ought not forgive.

III. Mr. GREELEY says that his conviction of the indissolubility of marriage is the main spring of his hostility to woman suffrage. How people differ. The American Woman Suffrage Association, at its last annual meeting, passed almost unanimously a declaration saying, "Resolved that woman suffrage means the perpetuity of marriage." That same association, at a more recent meeting in New-York, rebuked the insolence of the *Tribune* for putting upon the Woman Suffragists the stigma of free lovers. The *Commercial Advertiser* calls Mr. GREELEY himself a free lover—and with just as little cause as the *Tribune* has for calling the great mass of Woman Suffragists by the same name. Among all the people who hold sacredly to that monogamous love which constitutes nature's ideal of marriage, we have found that the Woman Suffragists, as a body, are the most tenacious and determined. Indeed, the exceptions are so few as to be unmercifully hounded by their own friends and co-workers.

IV. Mr. GREELEY speaks of his two daughters with an affection which does honor to his heart, but he hopes that if they are ever to become Woman Suffragists, and to speak in public, or to argue law cases, and the like, he may first have a chance to creep into his grave. And yet those two daughters have a mother as well as a father. Their mother, as is well-known, is a hearty Woman Suffragist. She headed the petition to the Constitutional Convention of the State of New-York praying that body to incorporate woman suffrage into the new Constitution. She is very ill—nearer to the grave than her husband. And we believe that nothing would cheer her in her sick chamber so exquisitely, or make her so content to exchange worlds, as the reflection that she could pass away, leaving those same daughters in full possession of all the rights which she so bravely demanded for them from the supreme law of the State, under her husband's frown, and against her husband's vote.

V. Mr. GREELEY's imputation that woman suffrage tends to transform women into "men with a female physique" is a slander which we credit to a moment of ill temper and not to a habit of misrepresentation. We are acquainted with Mr. GREELEY's friends, and we happen to know that, notwithstanding his present objurgations, the women whom he "most admires and reverences" include some of the intensest advocates of female suffrage. He knows a true and good woman whenever and wherever he sees her, and we actually suspect him of being secretly proud of the public appearances of such ladies as LUCY STONE, ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL, and others of the eminent sisterhood, who are eloquently championing the cause of their sex.

VI. He credits us with having "discovered or invented" him as a Presidential candidate. Well, this was the happiest inspiration of our lives. Diogenes looked for an honest man without finding him; we found such a one without looking for him. He was ready at our hand. And we are proud of him. When a Postmaster of Brooklyn was to be appointed by President LINCOLN, Mr. GREELEY, who had named the candidate, wrote in his praise these words: "If he steals anything, charge it to me." We will enter into the same obligation in behalf of our candidate for the Presidency.

VII. Mr. GREELEY's allusion to a certain lady whom he describes, but does not name, is an ungentle and gross reflection on a life which has been marked by great suffering, which has been guided by pure motives, and which has flowered into rare worth. Knowing her well, we respect her not less highly than we do Mr. GREELEY himself. We know not how to say more.

VIII. But even if the worst which Mr. GREELEY imagines against a woman nominated for the Presidency were true—if, for instance, she were a profligate—Mr. GREELEY's own logic would estop him from objecting to her political preferment on this account. Mr. GREELEY believes in the same morality for men as women. Now he has spent a lifetime in advocating the fortunes of politicians who were perfectly well known by him to be personally unchaste. How many Presidents, Governors, Senators, representatives, Judges and the like has Mr. GREELEY helped to elect, knowing or believing at the very time of his advocacy that they were loose and irregular in their private lives? How many public men does the *Tribune* now, day by day, as occasion arises, compliment on their public efforts, knowing at the same time that they are rotten in their private characters? Consistency is said to be a jewel. Perhaps this is the reason why Mr. GREELEY does not carry it about with him.

IX. Mr. GREELEY, by this letter, exposes the young lieutenants of his office to unintended peril of their lives. Hitherto, a great many of the old-fashioned reformers who have bewailed the *Tribune's* opposition to woman suffrage have refrained from speaking of that journal's moral delinquency solely out of respect for Mr. GREELEY. But he now says that he is not the author of the *Tribune's* diatribes against the Woman Suffragists. This is as much as to say, "Ladies, I am not the offender to be punished. Allow me to present you to WHITELAW REID, JOHN HAY, and the other youngsters of the establishment. Strike *them*." Now look out for the *Woman's Journal*, the *Revolution*, and *Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly*! Indeed we have been already told that some of the most brilliant of the *Tribune's* editorials against Free Love are written by a gallant whose presentation of the beauty of virtue in the morning's paper shines with a light reflected from the gaiety of the night's amours. We allude to the rumor for the sake of indignantly denying it and bringing to the face of its author the blush of shame.

## SCIENTIFIC WAGER.

### The Form of the Earth—A Shock of Opinions.

The London papers report that an action, arising out of a scientific wager between JOHN HAMPDEN and ALFRED RUSSELL WALLACE, as to whether the earth is "round or flat," had been decided in the Secondary Court, Guildhall. Mr. EDWARD CLARKE, barrister, applied under a writ of inquiry, for damages issued in this cause, consequent upon judgment going by default against JOHN HAMPDEN. The learned counsel, in a lucid statement, explained that an action which had been brought by Mr. WALLACE against Mr. HAMPDEN for a gross libel that had been published and circulated by the defendant, had been suffered to go by default, and that the plaintiff in consequence sought the damages he was entitled to. Mr. WALLACE, he said, was a gentleman of high reputation, and was a member of several learned and scientific societies. He became acquainted with the defendant at the end of last year, through a challenge that he published, offering to stake £500 against £500 of any other scientific man, and to prove that the world was a flat body, and not round, as was generally believed to be the case. Finding that some time elapsed before his challenge was noticed, he went further, and stated that scientific men knew they were guilty of an imposition in propounding the round theory, and that they were in consequence afraid to take up the challenge. Mr. WALLACE subsequently answered the challenge, and lodged his £500 with that of Mr. HAMPDEN's, at COUTTS' bank, to be drawn out and handed over to the party in whose favor the arbitrators decided after the proposed experiments had been gone through. The defendant proposed that the experiments should take place at the Bedford Level. Mr. WALLACE was quite content, and the trial was accordingly proceeded with. It was very simple. There were three long staves of equal length. One was placed on the Bedford Canal, another was placed at a distance of three miles, and the third also at the same distance. A telescope was employed, through which it was clearly and unmistakably perceived that the centre stave was five feet above the line of the telescope, which at once proved that the earth was not flat, but oval. Mr. HAMPDEN accordingly expressed himself satisfied, and the money was paid over to Mr. WALLACE by Mr. WALSH, of the *Field* newspaper, who had stood as referee. Some time after this HAMPDEN issued a publication of his own, in which he denounced Mr. WALLACE as a "liar," a "swindler," and everything that was bad, persisting at the same time that his (Mr. HAMPDEN's) was the correct theory. The libels, which were of the grossest nature, were aggravated by the defendant asserting that Mr. WALLACE was afraid to go into Court. Mr. WALLACE had been eminently forbearing, but owing to the persistence of Mr. HAMPDEN was compelled to take the present steps for his protection. Mr. WALLACE was called, and stated that he had experienced a great deal of annoyance in consequence of Mr. HAMPDEN's conduct; and the jury, after a short deliberation, found a verdict of £600 for the plaintiff.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Exchange was moderately well attended yesterday, and the following business was transacted: Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. sold a bond and mortgage of SIMON KAHNWEILER for $10,000, dated Nov. 26, 1870, payable one year from date with interest—mortgage also executed by BETTE KAHNWEILER, his wife, and covering two certain lots situate in Trenton, N. J., on which are erected two three-story brick dwellings, and known as Nos. 35 and 37 Academy-street; said lots being 39.4½ feet front on Academy-street by about 82 feet deep; premises subject to prior mortgages thereon amounting to about $3,000. The title is supposed to have been perfect in the mortgagees when mortgage was executed. J. BROWN was the purchaser, for the sum of $3,500.

The same auctioneer also disposed of the following stocks and bonds: $25,000 Manhattan Gas-Light Company Certificates. Accrued interest from 1st of June last to be charged to the purchaser, $1,000, 99½ to 99¾; 1,100 shares People's Gas-light Company, of Brooklyn, $10 each, 120; 30 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each, 168; 25 shares Corn Exchange Insurance Company, $37 50 each, 59¾; $1,000 Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company first mortgage bond, due 1875, interest May and November, 82¾; 3 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, 165.

Mr. WILLIAM KENNELLY adjourned the sale of the four-story brown stone house and lot 16.8 by 98.9, on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, fifty feet west of Seventh-avenue, to August 16, by order of the referee, THOS. BOESE, Esq. To-day Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co., will sell at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of HENRY STANTON, Esq., referee, a plot of land 40 by 75, with the buildings thereon, on the west side of Washington-street, thirty-five feet north of Clarkson-street.

Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. will also offer for sale on the premises, at Long Branch, valuable property belonging to Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD, embracing sixteen stores and dwellings, the large hotel known as the "Clarendon," and seventeen acres of choice land adjoining the Continental Hotel and railway station, fronting on the beach drive and ocean, all suitable for hotel and business purposes, or for the erection of private cottage residences. The property will be sold in one parcel, or the stores and dwelling lots will be disposed of separately, as may be determined on the day of sale. To frequenters of the Branch, the real estate offered is too well known to need a more extended reference, while to others not so well informed in regard to it, it need only be stated that it is among the most desirable of any to be obtained at this fashionable watering-place.

Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER will also continue today the sale of villa plots at Ingleside, Long Island, disposing of the property belonging to the Wood estate, about fifty acres in all, remaining unsold from the auction of Thursday last. The notice given last week of this real estate and its advantages renders a further detailed description unnecessary, while the success attending the first sale proves conclusively that it possesses superior merit.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE** Agent, No. 713 Broadway, offers for lease the corner store and basement No. 76 6th-av.; $1,200 per annum; no liquor.

Also, basement store, rear room and hall-way at No. 46 Hudson-st.; $400 per annum. Also rooms and bedrooms, $5 to $15; also, work-shop, $5.

**A NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE IN** Harlem, all the improvements, for sale low; sixteen feet front; three stories; high stoop. BEEKMAN & BROTHER, Grocers, No. 543 2d-av., corner 30th-st.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE IN PROSPECT-PLACE**—On the hill, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, two fine brown-stone front houses, with all improvements; lots 130 feet deep; easy terms and low price. Inquire of GEO. W. ALEXANDER, No. 1 Park-place, Brooklyn.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE** and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

**FOR SALE**—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

**AT NEWBURG.**—FOR SALE—A FINE country-seat, one and a half miles from the City, quarter of mile to depot, twenty-two acres of choice land, large brick residence, with modern improvements; grounds finely shaded with forest trees; adjoining the above, fifty acres of excellent land, with good frame dwelling and necessary out-buildings; will be sold together or separate; fine scenery, and neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to BALDWIN & IRVIN, Newburg, N. Y.

**FOR SALE**—A FINE FARM OF 251 ACRES, beautifully located on Barnegat Bay, in full view of the ocean; 22 miles south of Long Branch; convenient to churches, schools, post-office and stores; in the vicinity of the residences of Messrs. Wesbray, Thos. B. Gilford, Samuel Parsons and others; large mansion, barns, stables, bath-house, gardener's house, &c.; the property is almost surrounded by water, and affords excellent bathing, boating, fishing, &c. Price, $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for a season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

**HAMILTON & WALLIS** (NO. 9 NASSAU, corner Pine) offer a bargain at Orange, N. J., $15,000, terms to suit; residence, stable, quantity of fruit, shade; commanding elegant views, macadamized street, good water.

**ORANGE MOUNTAIN PROPERTY** FOR SALE.—One of the most beautiful sites in the vicinity of New-York, the views being unsurpassed; would be divided. Price reasonable; terms easy. W. H. SHROPE, No. 181 Broadway.

**EXCHANGE**—FIRST-CLASS MANSARD-roof house, modern improvements, sixteen rooms, six lots, Morrisania; also, first-class two-story high-basement brick house, Vanderbilt-av., Staten Island. W. H. WELLS, No. 41 Liberty-st.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

**TO RENT**—ON THE PASSAIC RIVER, AT Passaic Bridge, N. J., two minutes' walk from depot, and forty-five minutes from foot of Chambers-st., a large stone house, completely furnished, with all modern improvements; fine barn, carriage-house, ice-house filled, boat and boat-house, and seven acres of land. To a careful and responsible tenant this place will be rented at a nominal price to May 1 next. Apply at once to W. N. CRANE, Nos. 138 and 140 Grand-st.

**TO LET**—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

**A THIRTY-SIX FOOT** BROWN-STONE house and stable to rent; elegantly furnished; velvet carpets; rent $6,600; two full lots. Also, a fine house on 5th-av., furnished; $5,500; and some others at low rents. J. SIMONSON, No. 50 North 31st-st.

**LEASE FOR TERM OF YEARS**—Beautiful Mansard-roof house in Elizabeth, $800; also, country-seat near Plainfield. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

**WANTED**—COUNTRY SEAT WITHIN eighty miles of City; small house, with improvements, and very neatly furnished; extensive lawn, shaded, carriage-house; all to be in good order; and about five acres or more; wanted for one or two years; if place is as advertised a good rent will be paid; for three persons. Address Box No. 701 Elizabeth, N. J.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GREAT ADJOURNED SALE.
FREE EXCURSION, FINE MUSIC, &C.

**BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.**

AFTER A BRILLIANT SALE
of about 100 acres of the magnificent estate of Sarah R. Wood, late wife of
Col. A. M. WOOD,
the Executors, owing to the lateness of the hour and the large area of land to be walked over, directed their auctioneers,
JOHNSON & MILLER,
to adjourn the sale until
**THURSDAY, Aug. 10,**
at 1 o'clock, on the premises,
INGLESIDE, QUEENS COUNTY,
LONG ISLAND.

when the remaining and best portion of the property, embracing about eighty acres, will positively and absolutely be sold to the highest bidder, regardless of price.

THE BEST FARM and GARDEN LAND on LONG ISLAND will be sold at the adjourned sale, together with ONE GOOD HOUSE AND NUMEROUS OUT-BUILDINGS.

Many of the plots are admirably situated for villa sites, having views, &c.

FREE EXCURSION-TRAIN, stopping at Jamaica for passengers, and leaving New-York, via James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries at 11 o'clock A. M.

GRAFULLA'S BAND. SPLENDID COLLATION on arrival, under full charge of Wm. H. Weeks, Esq., caterer.

Free tickets at office of
JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.,
and No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON-ST.** ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Henry Stanton, Esq., referee:

WASHINGTON-STREET.—The plot of land, together with the building thereon, on the westerly side of Washington-st., 35 feet north of Clarkson-st.

AMHERST WIGHT, JR., Attorney.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

**VALUABLE WILLIAMSBRIDGE** property at auction at the Exchange Sales-room, New-York. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, 1871, at 12 o'clock, two plots of ground at Williamsbridge, (Olinville, Westchester,) containing about sixteen City lots, situated on the Old Boston-road and Elliott-av., near the Harlem Railroad station and the River Bronx. On the premises are a fine large dwelling-house, store, and stable; a fine garden of fruit-trees, grapes, shrubbery, &c. See maps at auction-room.

**FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.**—Will be sold at auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house in Poughkeepsie on MONDAY, Aug. 28, 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the farm until recently owned and occupied by William E. Haxtun, in the town of Beekman, Dutchess County, New-York. It contains 235 acres, suitably divided into upland, meadow, and timber land. It is well watered and very productive. It is only a mile and a half distant from the railroad station at Silver Lake. The dwelling and out-buildings cost more than $20,000, are first-class, and in first-rate order. For further particulars inquire of L. A. LOCKWOOD, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York, ROBERT S. VAN WYCK, No. 475 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, or of the subscriber, on the premises.
WALTER LOCKWOOD.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1871.

**65th DIVIDEND.**

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand. AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,
ST. JOSEPH, MO., July 24, 1871.

**THE COUPONS AND INTEREST ON** the First Mortgage Eight per cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, both Eastern and Western Divisions, due Aug. 15, 1871, at New-York, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, free of tax.
THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
**GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.,**
NO. 141 BROADWAY, JULY 27, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on 1st August, 1871.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

**BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,**
NO. 158 BROADWAY, July 19, 1871.

CAPITAL.......................$200,000
SURPLUS.......................180,000

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. free from tax, payable Aug. 1, 1871.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO.,
NO. 192 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

**STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.**
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand at No. 122 Bowery.
GEORGE B. RHOADS, Secretary.

JAMES M. MORRISON, President. JOHN S. HARBERGER, Cashier.
BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1871.

**THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS** of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from tax) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, the 10th prox.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1871.

**CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.**—A Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. has this day been declared on the stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, payable on the 15th instant, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.

The books will close on Saturday, 5th instant, and be reopened 16th instant.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 3, 1871.

**DIVIDEND**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company will declare a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the 5th inst., payable on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at the Farmers Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger, at the close of business on Saturday, the 5th instant.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1871.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 14th August next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th prox.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BUILDING MATERIAL COMPANY,
FOOT OF WEST 24TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1871.

**THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES** OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after Aug. 15, inst.
CORNELIUS DOYLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 120 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF** this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand.
W. H. BRIDGMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION,
NO. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1871.

**THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED** Petroleum Farms Association have this day declared a dividend of Two Cents per Share on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand to stock holders of this date.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

**THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY** have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after 1st August next, at their office, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—July 19, 1871.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

## AUCTION SALES.

**TRUSTEES' SALE.**—WHEREAS, THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 22d day of June A. D. 1868, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A, page 439, and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book 3, pages 94-7, did convey to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises therein described, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, station-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appurtenances to the above-described premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and certified and countersigned by the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York; and whereas, it was provided in said deed that, if the interest on any of such bonds should not be paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful for the undersigned, on the written request of the holders of not less than one-tenth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed; and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was not then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now, therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.

WILLIAM E. BURR,
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, Trustees.
JAMES M. NELSON,

JULY 8, 1871.

**MORTGAGE SALE.**—WHEREAS, WILLIAM REILLY, ROBERT LITTLE and MATTHEW McDONALD, to secure the payment of the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars, and interest thereon at six per cent., did by indenture of mortgage bearing date the 16th day of November, 1827, mortgage in fee to Ely Moore all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and distinguished upon a certain map of a piece or parcel of land entitled the Prospect Tract, and made by Isaac T. Ludlam, City Surveyor, July, 1827, and is filed in the office of Register, in and for the City and County of New-York, as lots Nos. 285, 286, 287, 288, and collectively are described on said map as parcel No. (66) sixty-six, and bounded westwardly by lot No. 284, northwardly by lots Nos. 260, 259, 258, 257, eastwardly by lot No. 289, southwardly by middle of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, being the same premises conveyed to said William Reilly, Robert Little and Matthew McDonald by the said Ely Moore, and Emmeline, his wife, by indenture bearing even date with said mortgage; which said mortgage, with the power of sale therein contained, was recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of March, 1828, in liber 112 of mortgages, page 359; and whereas the said mortgage was assigned by said Ely Moore to Evert A. Bancker, by assignment bearing date the 20th day of February, 1828, which assignment was recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, on the 18th day of September, 1828, in liber 119 of mortgages, page 402; and whereas the said mortgage was assigned by Cornelia Bancker, administratrix, &c., of Evert A. Bancker, deceased, to John Pyne, by assignment bearing date the 29th day of July, 1871, and recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of August, 1871, in liber — of mortgages, page —; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal sum and interest intended to be secured by the said indenture of mortgage, and there is claimed to be due thereon the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars, with interest from the 16th day of November, 1827, ($190;) now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in the said indenture of mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the above-described premises will be sold at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of November, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon.—Dated New-York, Aug. 3, 1871.
JOHN PYNE, Assignee of Mortgage.
au3-law12wTh

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

**BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.**—THIS DAY (Thursday,) Aug. 10, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River:
20 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,353 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Balance cargo GIULIA, from Palermo.

## FURNITURE.

**WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS** and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; can bone and lard, and makes all kinds soups, pastries, creams, jellies, &c.; good baker; French or English cooking; unexceptionable City reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; operates a machine; good sewer; kind to children; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDed City young woman, a situation as first-class seamstress; will see to growing children or chamber-work; can cut, fit and make a dress in the neatest manner. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and plain sewing, or wait on an invalid lady; has no objection to the country; good City references from last place. Can be seen at No. 405 5th av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A NEAT girl as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has the best references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, families and gentlemen's washing; understands fluting, puffing, and ladies' fine washing; does up linens and fineries in superior style; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address 252 West 49th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook; would have no objections to assist at washing and ironing; good reference given. Inquire at No. 212 East 28th-st., first floor.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG German girl, to cook, wash and iron, or housework in a private family. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

**WANTED**—FOR AN INSTITUTION FOR boys, three plain, Protestant teachers, and a man to attend to the house and grounds. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A young Scotch Protestant woman; is a good cook; has lived with a number of the best families; City or country; best City reference. Call at 335 4th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as laundress in a private family; best of City references. Call at No. 343 East 13th-st.

**FAMILIES, BOARDING-HOUSES** and hotels can be suited with first-class help at WALKER'S Employment Office, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, to do the washing and ironing for a few gentlemen or a small family at her own house, or would go out by the day; understands her business thoroughly. Call or address Mrs. PRICE, No. 517 West 41st-st.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged English woman, a situation in a private family, either as cook, housekeeper, lady's maid, nurse, or seamstress, or care of an invalid lady; reference from last employer. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG SWISS WOMAN, a situation to take care of children and sew; is a good seamstress; can operate on a machine or do chamber-work and waiting; is a kind and obedient young girl; good references; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE laundress; understands French fluting, pleating, ruffling, all kinds of finery and linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Apply at No. 206 East 28th-st., first floor, back.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG North of Ireland woman as competent cook; best City references; thoroughly understands her business. Apply at No. 206 East 28th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

### MALES.

**WANTED**—A PERMANENT SITUATION to take entire charge of a gentleman's place, by a strictly temperate smart young American, with the best of recommendations; understands thoroughly farming, gardening, and raising of all kinds of stock. Address for one week, R. A. B., Eastport, Long Island, Suffolk County, N. Y.

**SITUATION WANTED AS TRAVELING AGENT**—By a gentleman who has traveled for a wholesale liquor-house for the past twelve years, and has a first-class trade throughout the State and the West; would take some other situation. Address M. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family, by a Protestant man with no incumbrance; can be well recommended by the gentleman he has lived with for the past ten years; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOman who is an excellent laundress, to go out by the day washing and ironing, or would take washing home; does up linens in superior style. Call or address No. 435 West 36th-st., room No. 10.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced, competent man, as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; excellent City references. Address J. W., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS BARtender, or to drive a liquor-wagon, by a respectable young man who has been in the business, and can command a good trade; good reference. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as porter or useful man in a store or hotel; has good references. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

**WANTED**—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a man of long experience, with first-class City reference. Call or address J. W. B., harness-store, No. 311 4th-av., till suited.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener's assistant by a young man; Protestant; City reference. Address B. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

**BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK.**
NO. 33 BROADWAY.

Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums entitled thereto will be paid depositors on and after July 20.

Deposits of any sum from 10 cents to $10,000 will be received.

Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax.

Interest on new deposits commences 1st of every month.

HENRY SMITH, President.
WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, Vice-Presidents.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.

**UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,**
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.

## HELP WANTED.

**OUT-DOOR WORK.**—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to *The Aldine* is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send twenty-five cents for a sample copy and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

**DRUG CLERK WANTED.**—A YOUNG man well acquainted with prescription and retail business can hear of a situation by addressing H. H., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman as cook for the Summer; she must understand her business; no other need apply. Call at No. 108 East 17th-st., between 8 and 11 o'clock.

**WANTED**—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE retail dry-goods business.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

REMOVAL.

HUGH B. JACKSON
HAS REMOVED
TO HIS NEW STORE,
NO. 182 5TH-AV.,
BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS.

H. HENDERSON'S
**FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES,**
Each Case containing one bottle of

OLD PALE BRANDY, | HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY, | OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT, | OLD BOURBON.

Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.
PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.
Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.
H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHEA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

**THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSIONERS** of Pharmacy would respectfully notify all druggists and prescription clerks that by calling at his office, No. 72 Union-place, he will appoint a time for their examination.
LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.

## STATIONERY.

**SLOTE & JANES,** STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

## INSTRUCTION.

**MISS STEERS'**
English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 51 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 69 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

**MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.**
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.

A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

**DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE**—No. 875 Broadway, is open day and evening for Fall pupils. Students can secure private desks and be qualified practically for business.

**MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH**
Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children,
Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Address by letter until Sept. 5.

**MLLE. TARDIVEL'S**
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

**LESPINASSE**
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young ladies. French, language of the school.
Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars of
SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

**MISS WHITCOMB'S**
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

**GARDNER INSTITUTE,**
No. 620 5th-av.
English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 19. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

**MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,**
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

**MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY,**
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
Old Hadley, Mass.
The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1871. For circulars and particulars address the Principals.

**DR. VAN NORMAN'S**
English, French and German Family and day school for Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York. Will commence its Fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

**MISS ARMSTRONG'S**
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

**OSSINING INSTITUTE**
FOR YOUNG LADIES
At Sing Sing, N. Y.,
will reopen Sept. 13. For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

**MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S**
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 38TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Full term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

**MISS VAN WAGENEN**
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

**JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,**
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

**THE MISSES DOREMUS**
Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

**MISS RANNEY'S**
Boarding and day school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

**CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING**, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Re-opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

**MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S** Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen the first MONDAY in October. An accomplished and intelligent French lady will dine with the family, when French will be exclusively spoken, thus offering conversational advantages in addition to the usual class exercise.

**MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH** and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da Silva and Mrs. Alex. Bradford. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

**ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE**—WITH superior advantages for advanced and well-prepared students. Terms moderate. Next session opens Sept. 6. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

**COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR** young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1849. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

**SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.**—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

**COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR** young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with much personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in European or home schools. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

**INSTRUCTION.**—A FAMILY RESIDING in a healthy location, in a fine house, with ample grounds, near the City, will receive immediately two boys not under 10, to be educated with their own sons; resident tutor; home and school, and no vacation. For terms, &c., address Box 2,223 N. Y. P. O.

**FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.**—Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen.—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 15. V. PREVOST, Prin'l. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

**MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND** French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

**PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,** Methodist Building, corner 11th-st. and Broadway, opens Aug. 1. Students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

**ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,** NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

**A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING** pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19.

**ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,** Sing Sing, N. Y., (formerly Mr. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 19.

**MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG** ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

**TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.**—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

**FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR** New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

**BEFORE DECIDING ON** A BOARDING School, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

**PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S** Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

**IRVING INSTITUTE,** TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

**BOARDING SCHOOL.**—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego, County, New-York, reopens 31st of August, for both sexes; expense, $190 per year. Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, Principal.

**THE MISSES HENDERSON** WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Mamaroneck, on Monday, Sept. 4. Circulars can be procured at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., N. Y.

**FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,** FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

**NORWICH, CONN.**—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

**HIGHTSTOWN CLASSICAL INSTITUTE**—A good and safe Boarding School for young men and boys. Terms moderate; send for circular. Rev. J. E. ALEXANDER, Prin., Hightstown, N. J.

**A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS** OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

**MISS. E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING** School for young ladies reopens Sept. 12. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

**MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL,** White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

**CLAVERACK COLLEGE** AND HUDSON River Institute, for both sexes, at Claverack, N. Y. Term opens Sept. 4. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Pres.

## INSTRUCTION.

**JAUDON INSTITUTE.**
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.,
Will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
A few boarding pupils will be received.

**REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S**
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

**VASSAR COLLEGE**
Will open its next year, Sept. 20, 1871, when examinations of candidates for admission will begin. Application, stating the name of the young lady, and the Post-office address of her father or guardian, should be made, without delay, to J. N. SCHOU, Esq., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who will send to each applicant a catalogue giving full information respecting the College.

**MLLE. ROSTAN'S**
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 East 36th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Application can be made at the above address.

**WILLIAMS COLLEGE,**
WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.
Applicants for admission to Williams College will be examined on TUESDAY, June 27, at 9 A. M., in Alumni Hall.

There will be another examination at the same place on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30; and private examination will be given to those who cannot conveniently be present on either of these days, on application to the President.

Pecuniary assistance will be given to all young men of character and ability who may need it.
MARK HOPKINS, President.

**EDUCATIONAL.**
Parents wishing to place a daughter of 12 or 14 to reside in a small Christian family of culture and refinement for the purpose of conscientious care and true education, may learn of such an opportunity in one of the most pleasant homes within one hour's ride of this City, where the mother would gladly associate an acceptable miss with her own daughter, whom she desires to guide and instruct herself; best of references. Address Mrs. WILSON, office of the *Evangelist*.

**CHARLIER INSTITUTE**
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.
This day school will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course; daily instruction and practice in French and German; class of Belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.
MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

**MRS. GARRETSON'S**
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies and children,
NO. 53 WEST 47TH-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.,
Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

**MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER**
Will open a
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children on the 20th of September next at her residence, No. 7 Grammercy Park, (corner East 20th-st.) Miss PEGRAM will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

**BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.**
NOS. 136, 138 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST.
The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 18.
For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary. CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y. Principal.

**EARNEST TEACHING.**
Common sense management.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Reopens Sept. 14.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

**THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL**
FOR BOYS.
ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Will be reopened Sept. 11.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

**SEWARD INSTITUTE,**
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
$300 per year pays for board and tuition (no extras) in this well-known institution. Send for a catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

**RYE FEMALE SEMINARY.**
The next session commences Sept. 13. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N.Y.

**NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC**—The oldest and best music school in America, REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1871.

THE OFFICES will be open for the reception and classification of pupils on and after MONDAY, Aug. 28. INSTRUCTION PRIVATE and in CLASSES in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages.

ALL APPLICATIONS for admission, and inquiries relating to the school must be made at the GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES, No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York; No. 102 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn. THE DIRECTORS have arranged to give lessons at the residence of pupils when desired.

**A PLEASANT FAMILY SCHOOL** FOR MISSES.—Superior advantages for thorough education, combined with home privileges, healthful out-of-door exercise and attention to manners. English branches, modern languages, Latin and music taught. Location central and charming, near New-Haven. City references. Circulars at No. 701 Broadway, or address Miss CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn. Fall term commences Sept. 19.

**RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY**, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy. Scenery unequaled. Building convenient. Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men. System of Order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

**"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL"** FOR Children, and PRIVATE RECITATION-ROOMS for LADIES, reopen Sept. 21. Object: The physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to ladies not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

**MISS E. L. ROBERTS,** BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 4, 1871. For circulars, apply to Miss ROBERTS, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st.

**DREW LADIES' SEMINARY,** CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

**MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.**—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

**MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR** YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 19.

**GOLDEN HILL** SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

## TEACHERS.

**A LADY AND HER DAUGHTER,** who have resided for the past ten years in Paris, speaking and writing French purely, desire engagements either in private families or in an institution of learning, or professors of English literature, French and music. The young lady is a pupil of Monsieur Marmontel, of the French Conservatory of Music. The highest references given both in Paris and in New-York. Address Mme. S., Box No. 3,383 New-York Post-office.

**A FRENCH LADY** WHO FOR MANY years has taught her native language with success, both in schools and private families, wishes an engagement in a school or family, as visiting governess, either in New-York or vicinity; is perfectly competent to teach the English branches and music if required; unexceptionable references. Address P. M., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

**AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL** mathematical French and English teacher, honor graduate of a foreign university, desires employment as teacher or tutor; City reference; highest testimonials. Address TUTOR, Station H Post-office, New-York.

**TEACHERS** WANTING POSITIONS should apply now to American School Institute, No. 14 Bond-st. Demand for next session is now brisk.

## DRY GOODS.

**S. A. GOLDSTEIN,**
Importer and Jobber of
HOSIERY, DRY GOODS AND GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.
No. 212 Sansome-st., San Francisco.
No. 64 Reade-st., New-York.

I. GOLDSTEIN & SON.—The above copartnership is this day dissolved, NOT by mutual consent, as no consultation was held, and in proof of which my name is not affixed to the published notice of dissolution. The business will be continued by the undersigned, at the same stand, where he hopes for a continuation of favors, &c.

All parties indebted to the said firm are notified to pay none but the undersigned, and no agent representing said firm, as they will be responsible for the same to S. A. GOLDSTEIN, No. 212 Sansome-st.

JULY 5, 1871.

**GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT** PRIVATE SALE.—Overcoats, dress coats, jackets, pants, under-clothing, blankets, bedding, mosquito nets, tents, harness, saddles, &c. Send for circular. PITKIN & CO., No. 110 Chambers-st., New-York, No. 71 North 2d-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

**HOP BAGGING, 14 3-4c.**—ONE BALE or more, for cash; Burlaps, Canvas Buckrams, Blue Cap Cloths, Carriage Robes, Rubber Blankets and Overcoats, Military Goods. No. 103 Chambers-st.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, for the purpose of carrying on the Real Estate and Auction business, at No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.
M. A. J. LYNCH.
HUGH N. CAMP.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1871.

**E. V. MAITLAND & CO.,**
STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 15 Merchants' Exchange,
Philadelphia.

Mr. WM. W. AUDENRIED has this day been admitted a member of our firm.
E. V. MAITLAND & CO.

AUG. 4, 1871.

## SHIPPING.

# ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

| "EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS. |
|---|---|
| Anglia......Sat., Aug. 12 | Assyria......Wed., Aug. 16 |
| Australia......Sat., Aug. 19 | Alexandria...Wed., Aug. 23 |
| Brittania......Sat., Aug. 26 | Iowa......Wed., Aug. 30 |
| Europa......Sat., Sept. 2 | Dacian......Wed., Sept. 6 |

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

## ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| VILLE DE PARIS. | SURMONT...... | Saturday, Aug. 12 |
| PEREIRE...... | DAURE...... | Saturday, Aug. 26 |
| LAFAYETTE...... | ROUSSAN...... | Saturday, Sept. 9 |
| ST. LAURENT...... | LEMARIE...... | Saturday, Sept. 23 |

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin......$140 | Second Cabin......$85

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

## WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

5,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

| | |
|---|---|
| OCEANIC...... | Aug. 19, 4 P. M. |
| ATLANTIC...... | Sept. 9, 1 P. M. |
| OCEANIC...... | Sept. 23, 2 P. M. |
| BALTIC...... | Oct. 7, 11 A. M. |

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

## CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Parthia, Wednesday, Aug. 9 | Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 19 |
| Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 16 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 26 |
| China, Wednesday, Aug. 23 | Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 2 |
| Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 30 | Batavia, Sat'day, Sept. 9 |
| Java, Wednesday, Sept. 6 | Parthia, Sat'day, Sept. 16 |

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.

| Per Russia and Scotia. | By other Wednesday ships. |
|---|---|
| Cabin......$130, gold. | Cabin......$100, gold. |
| Second cabin......80, gold. | Second cabin......80, gold. |

Return tickets, cabin......$220 and $250, gold.

Second cabin......150, gold.

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.

First cabin......$80, gold. | Steerage......$30, currency.

Return tickets......$150, gold.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

## INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE...Thursday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Aug. 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK......Thursday, Aug. 17, 4 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Aug. 19, 4 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

| Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency. |
|---|---|
| First cabin......$75 | Steerage......$30 |
| To London......80 | To London......35 |
| To Paris......90 | To Paris......38 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

## FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH......Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Cap. T. W. FREEMAN Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE......Sept. 6, at 11 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Sept. 20, at 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

# NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, Aug. 12, at 2 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HELVETIA, GRIGGS, Wednesday, Aug. 9, at 11 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

## FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM......Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER......Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

## U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau) Aug. 10
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE......Aug. 17
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS......Aug. 24

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

## FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE will sail from Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken......Wednesday, Aug. 16
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Aug. 23
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman......Tuesday, Sept. 5
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Sept. 13

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

## FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, THURSDAY, Aug. 10, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

CATHARINE WHITING, Capt. HOWES, SATURDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Aug. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

| C. D. OWENS, | GEORGE YONGE, |
|---|---|
| Agent A. & G. R. R., | Agent C. R. R., |
| No. 229 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway. |

## NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

## SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

# CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Aug. 15—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 14.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Sept. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

## FINANCIAL.

# FIRST MORTGAGE

# GOLD BONDS,

OF

# TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

# Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

AND THE

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

# TURNER BROTHERS,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| M. C. Turner,<br>T. C. Turner,<br>J. Turner,<br>R. Turner, | BANKERS, | A. Turner,<br>G. M. Turner,<br>J. S. Decker. |

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

# VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

# DESIRABLE HOME SECURITIES.

MEADE & CLARK, FINANCIAL AGENTS, NO. 141 BROADWAY, AND ERASTUS F. MEAD, Banker, No. 340 3d-av., corner 25th-st.,

Invite the attention of capitalists and investors generally to the

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE

WALKILL VALLEY RAILWAY CO.,

which they offer for sale at ninety and accrued interest, in currency.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA LAND GRANT R. R. 8 PER CENT. BONDS.
COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY DO.
NEWARK AND ORANGE, GUARANTEED BY N. J. R. R. & T. COMPANY.
Also,
200,000 NEW-YORK STATE CITY AND TOWN BONDS, 7 PER CENT.,

For sale by

O. E. WOOD,

No. 23 Nassau-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.

HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Black Hawk Gold Mining Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, Room No. 5, on the first day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of such business as shall legally be brought before them. Dated Aug. 9, 1871.

C. T. CHILD,
JOHN GORHAM,
GEORGE HAIL,
EDWIN G. ANGELL,
J. LLOYD HAIGH,
HENRY A. HEISER, JR., } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 120 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. Wm. H. Bridgman was appointed Secretary of the Company, in place of Alexander Wiley, Jr., deceased, and Mr. Edwin J. Barney Assistant Secretary.

WM. MULLIGAN, President.

## FINANCIAL.

# PROPOSALS

FOR THE

# WATER LOAN

OF THE

# CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

INTEREST

IN GOLD,

AT

FIVE OR SIX PER CENT.,

AS MAY BE DECIDED.

THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE PROPOSES TO ISSUE ITS BONDS PAYABLE IN GOLD on the 1st day of July, in the year Nineteen Hundred, (1900,) for FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of, the purpose of defraying the expense of introducing water into said city.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Coupons, payable in Gold, July 1 and Jan. 1, will be attached to the bonds for the interest thereon, or the bonds may be registered under existing law and the interest payable in gold, on said dates.

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUE.

The bonds are issued under authority given by the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and an ordinance passed by the City Council of Providence.

SECURITY.

Their payment is guaranteed by a lien—first, upon all the real estate or personal property owned by the city, and, secondly, upon all the real estate of the citizens of said city.

The income derived from the use of the water is also pledged to the payment of the bonds and the interest thereon.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CITY.

The financial condition of the city on the 1st day of July inst. was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Taxable valuation of real estate ...... | $63,515,712 00 |
| Taxable valuation of the personal estate, 1870...... | 40,565,100 00 |
| Total taxable property...... | $104,080,812 00 |
| Property exempted from taxation, owned by the city, institutions, &c., but held for the Water loan...... | $5,481,662 00 |
| Total value...... | $109,562,475 00 |

CITY DEBT.

The funded debt of the city is as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st. A loan to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1876...... | | $500,000 00 |
| To meet this the city holds the same amount of the bonds of said railroad secured by a first mortgage upon the road in Rhode Island, and also funds in the hands of the Trustees of the Sinking Fund of this loan amounting to $114,684 07. | | |
| 2d. A loan issued in 1855 for public improvements of various kinds made prior to that date, payable Sept. 1, 1885, for...... | | 600,000 00 |
| To meet this the Trustees of this Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $283,478 34. | | |
| In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city, of $10,000. | | |
| 3d. A loan issued in 1863 for expenses growing out of the enlistment of soldiers, payment of bounties, &c., payable Jan. 1, 1893, for...... | | 300,000 00 |
| To meet this the Trustees of this Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $90,242 31. | | |
| In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city of $5,000. | | |
| 4th. The floating debt incurred for public works, such as opening streets, erecting public buildings and introducing the water for which it is proposed to issue these bonds, amounting to...... | | 1,560,000 00 |
| Of this sum the Water Commissioners have drawn...... | $1,600,000 | |
| There is cash on hand...... | 325,000 | —1,325,000 00 |
| Leaving the actual floating debt, say.... | | 235,000 00 |

An examination of the above statement shows that the funded debt of the city is more than provided for, as the several sinking funds, with their collaterals, are sufficient, without the additional annual payments from the Treasury, to pay their respective loans at maturity.

The amount of the floating debt above what will be repaid from the sale of the water bonds is so small as to make it safe to say that the City of Providence with a valuation of $109,562,475, has no debt.

POPULATION.

The population of the city by the census of 1870 was 68,906, and is increasing more rapidly than at any previous period of her history, and there has been expended within the past seven years by the city for permanent public improvements more than $1,000,000.

With the above facts, the Water Loan of the City of Providence may be placed in the first class of securities, and is beyond a question.

CHARACTER OF PROPOSALS.

"The Committee of the City Council of the City of Providence on the City Debt" invite proposals for any portion of four millions of dollars of the Water Loan of said city, to be issued as per the annexed circular. Said proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Water Loan," and to be transmitted sealed to Benjamin Tripp, City Treasurer of Providence, on or before 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, the 24th day of August, 1871.

The proposals to be in the form hereunto annexed. Upon opening them the Committee will decide whether the loan shall be a five or six per cent. loan, and unless otherwise arranged, it will be payable at the City Treasurer's office in the City of Providence. The Committee reserve the right also to reject any or all of the bids at their discretion. The loan will be issued within sixty days from the opening of the proposals, and notice of the acceptance of any proposition will be transmitted at once to the party. The bonds are partly engraved and may be issued sooner than the above time if the labor on them can be completed. Interest from the 1st day of July to the date of issue, to be paid by the purchasers in currency at the rate of 1.10 for gold.

THOMAS A. DOYLE, Mayor,
AMOS W. SNOW,
NELSON W. ALDRICH,
STEPHEN WATERMAN,
WILLIAM BINNEY, } Committee.

PROVIDENCE, July 24, 1871.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned will take —— dollars of the Water Loan of the City of Providence, at the rate of —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars of said sum. The bonds to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or —— will take —— dollars of the same loan issued in similar manner, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and pay —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars thereof.

The bonds to be coupon or registered.

## SAFE INVESTMENTS.

Illinois Registered 10 per cent. Bonds.
Missouri County 10 per cent. Bonds.
Missouri School 10 per cent. Bonds.
Kansas School 10 per cent. Bonds.

Also, other choice 8 and 10 per cent. securities, payable in this City.

For sale below par by

FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICE,
LAND DEPARTMENT,
SEARS' BUILDING, BOSTON, Aug. 3, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until noon THURSDAY, Aug. 17, for the sale of $50,000 of the land bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of April, 1867.

The bids will be opened Friday, Aug. 18, and accepted bids declared.

JOHN DUFF,
M. McCORMICK, } Trustees.

A GENTLEMAN OF TWENTY YEARS experience in banking and brokerage business, would like to make arrangements with some bank corporation or firm to act as agent, cashier, managing clerk, or in any capacity where his financial ability and general business knowledge would be of service, and command a fair remuneration. Address BANKER, Box No. 115 *Times* office.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S
OFFICE, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
July 28, 1871.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE stock of this Company will be closed from SATURDAY, August 5, 1871, to MONDAY, August 14, 1871.

ASHBEL GREEN, President.

## FINANCIAL.

# FIRST MORTGAGE

SINKING FUND

# Land Grant Bonds

OF THE

# ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY

RAILROAD COMPANY,

WESTERN DIVISION.

These Bonds can now be had from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States.

They have thirty (30) years to run, bearing Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) Interest, payable on the 15th days of August and February in each year. The Principal and Interest are payable in *Gold*. The Principal in New-York; the Interest in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-Main, free of tax. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered or converted into Registered Bonds, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's land sales. The payment of the principal and interest is secured by a first and only mortgage on the Company's Lands, granted by the United States in 1866, lying on the line of this road, and amounting to 1,500,000 acres, the railway of the Western Division, extending from Marysville, Kansas, to a junction with Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney, a distance of 170 miles, together with the Equipments appertaining, Franchises, Rights of Way and Personal Property.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, as Trustees.

The Bondholders are amply protected by the terms of the Mortgage Deed, which prohibits a sale of the Company's lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, and a release of the lien of this Mortgage upon any portion sold until the purchase-money is paid to the Trustees, who are authorized to apply the same to the payment of these Bonds, either by purchase or to the Sinking Fund, for their redemption at maturity. This will more than extinguish the debt and leave the railway and equipments free. The security for the payment of these Bonds is therefore beyond all contingency.

The location of the line of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is a commanding one, from the fact that it is a practical extension westwardly of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the next Land Grant road after the Illinois Central. The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is fed at its eastern terminus (St. Joseph) by railway lines coming direct from Hannibal, St. Louis, Chicago, and local roads converging at St. Joseph. Its business is therefore secured. Its connection with the Union Pacific Road opens up the through middle route across the Continent, and is of national importance. This is reflected in the fact that the quantities of letters and telegrams which we have received during the few days the Bonds have been for sale, applying for these securities, indicate the quick response of the American people in support of internal improvements, while at the same time they make a good investment.

Price for the present, 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

Circulars, maps, pamphlets, documents, &c., furnished upon application.

Expressage relating to the Bonds free. Marketable Securities received in exchange.

We have been at great expense in the examination of this property and the bonds and *mortgage*, and are satisfied the investments in this Loan will not only be safe but profitable. We base our calculations on the fact that the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, on the Eastern Division, lately successfully placed by our firm at 97½, have advanced to 102 and accrued interest, making them rule at 106, or nearly ten per cent. advance.

Under all circumstances, we unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

# FIRST-CLASS

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

# 10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY...... | $45,719,817 |
| WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY...... | 892,000 |

FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

# Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE $300,000

JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI BONDS,

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF

EIGHT PER CENT.

Per annum, payable 1st of February and 1st of August.

| | |
|---|---|
| TOTAL DEBT of the County, including these Bonds, is less than | $375.000 |
| Assessed valuation of property in 1870 was over.... | $16.000.000 |

Price 90 and accrued interest.

Further information furnished on application to

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE

# GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.

No. 141 BROADWAY, July 18, 1871.

At the annual election for Directors held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year.

| | |
|---|---|
| FRED. SCHUCHARDT, | SAMUEL M. BECKLEY, |
| ADRAIN ISELIN, | ALEXR. M. AGNEW, |
| EDW. BURCKHARDT, | R. L. SCHIEFFELIN, |
| JAMES W. BEEKMAN, | WM. H. GEBHARD, |
| WM. BLOODGOOD, | ROBT. STUYVESANT. |
| WM. F. CARY, JR., | JOHN D. BREZ, |
| GEORGE A. ROBBINS, | FRALEY C. NIEBUHR, |
| DAVID JONES, | JOHN R. SMITH |
| J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, | BENJ. T. KISSAM, |
| EDWARD COOPER, | RICH. M. HARISON, |
| WM. D. WADDINGTON, | E. H. AMMIDOWN, |
| MARTIN ZBOROWSKI, | JOHN A. STEWART, |
| JOSIAH H. BURTON, | ALEXR. N. GUNN, |
| JAQUES GUEDIN, | WILLIAM MERTENS. |
| HAMILTON BLYDENBURGH, | |

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. D. WADDINGTON was unanimously re-elected President, and FRED'K SCHUCHARDT, Vice-President.

J. R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 7, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York City, on the 4th day of September next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 18th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 5th day of September next.

W. M. LANABEE, Secretary.

$150.000 IN RAILROAD BONDS will be received in payment for valuable real estate in Brooklyn. Apply to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

## FINANCIAL.

# THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.

To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.

To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.

To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.

The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

# MAYSVILLE & LEXINGTON RR.

FIRST MORTGAGE 20-YEAR

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold Coin, in 1890, at Bank of America, New-York.

Only Ten Thousand Dollars per mile.

LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE COST.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

We offer the balance of this loan (only $300,000) at 90 and accrued interest, and have NO HESITATION in recommending the bonds as good BEYOND QUESTION.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
NO. 19 NASSAU-ST.

# NEWARK, SOMERSET & STRAITSVILLE R. R. CO. OF OHIO.

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS.

This Road is now in successful operation, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central Railroads, thereby giving an outlet to the vast Coal and Iron Mines belonging to the said Company. For sale at 90 and interest by

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

# Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company

7 Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS.

Secured by a first mortgage on Road and by a first mortgage on a grant of one million one hundred and sixty thousand acres of the most valuable Lumber Lands in Michigan, free of tax. Coupon or registered. A first-class investment. For sale by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st., New-York.

# FIRST MORTGAGE AND EQUIPMENT

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA.

For sale by A. L. HATCH, Financial Agent of the Company, No. 32 Pine-st.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—County of Westchester.—CHARLES W. NASSAU, receiver of Van Anden File Company, plaintiff, against JACOB GOEDEL, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract,—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) with interest on $500 thereof from the 29th day of March, 1866, and on $500 thereof from the 17th day of May, 1866, and on $500 thereof from the 7th day of Feburary, 1867, and on $500 thereof from the 17th day of October, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 27, 1871.

CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 19 Broad-street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 7th day of July, 1871. CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney.

jy27-1aw6wTh*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—County of Westchester.—CHARLES W. NASSAU, Receiver of Van Anden File Company, Plaintiff, against JAMES I. DAY, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars, with interest on $250 thereof, from the 29th day of March, 1866, and on $250 thereof from the 17th day of May, 1866, and on $250 thereof from the 7th day of February, 1867, and on $250 thereof from the 17th day of October, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 27, 1871.

CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 19 Broad-street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 7th day of July, 1871.

CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney.

jy27-1aw6wTh*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of Westchester.—CHARLES W. NASSAU, receiver of Van Anden File Company, plaintiff, against JOHN RUSSELL, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventeen hundred and fifty ($1,750) dollars, with interest on $250 thereof, from the 29th day of March, 1866, and on $500 thereof from the 17th day of May, 1866, and on $500 thereof from the 7th day of February, 1867, and on $500 thereof from the 17th day of October, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 27, 1871.

CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 19 Broad-street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 7th day of July, 1871. CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney.

jy27-1aw6wTh*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of Westchester.—CHARLES W. NASSAU, receiver of Van Anden File Company, plaintiff, against J. K. HOYT, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand ($2,000) dollars with interest, on $500 thereof from the 29th day of March, 1866, and on $500 thereof from the 17th day of May, 1866, and on $500 thereof from the 7th day of February, 1867, and on $500 thereof from the 17th day of October, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 27, 1871.

CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 19 Broad-street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 7th day of July, 1871. CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney.

jy27-1aw6wTh*

## DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SHETLAND PONY FOR SALE—18 years old, forty-five inches; is one of the handsomest and docile ever imported; is free from vice and tricks; has been used as a family pet for the last four years; can be driven by a child 8 years of age; will sell only to a private party. Apply at private stable, No. 161 East 28th-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL DARK CHESTnut mare, 15 hands high, 6 years old, very gentle yet fast, perfectly sound; good for saddle and pony phaeton. Can be seen for three days at SLATER & SEAMAN'S, No. 105 West 40th-st., near 6th-av.

FOR SALE—TEN GOOD WORK HORSES, just arrived from the country; suitable for all purposes; to be sold cheap. Apply at No. 86 Wooster-st., near Spring.

FAMILY HORSE.—A SPLENDID 16-HAND dapple gray, perfectly sound, kind; good traveler and perfectly reliable for a lady or child to drive. Apply at No. 403 West-st.

AN ELEGANT SADDLE AND CARriage horse, seven years old, 15¼ hands high; been used by a lady; for sale cheap. Call at No. 38 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD MARE FOR FARMER or slow work, $60; a depot buggy, $60; fine family horse, $150; two coupés, in good order, $400. No. 245 West 28th-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT, for want of use; a fine bay horse, top wagon, harness, &c. Inquire at No. 360 West 42d-st., between 7 and 10 A. M., basement bell.

AN EXCELLENT LOT ON MICHIGAN Av., Chicago, Ill., to exchange for a single horse or a pair of horses and carriage. Address No. 139 East 21st-st., or call after 4 o'clock.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; reference required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—TO LET—Furnished rooms, en suite or single, convenient for light housekeeping; bedrooms, with or without board, at low prices; reference.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST.—LARGE ROOMS and superior board for families and gentlemen; references required.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentlemen; first-class house and location; rent, $2 per week. Call at No. 216 East 10th-st.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS house and board; rates reasonable; references exchanged.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

# LAKE MOHONK,

(PALTZ POINT,)

A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT.

This new and remarkable place presents some of the grandest lake and mountain scenery on the Atlantic sea-board. Air cool and bracing. No liquors and no gambling. Board $10 to $18 per week. Erie Railroad cars leave New-York for Lake at 8 A. M. and 4½ P. M. For circulars, address Lake Mohonk House, New-Paltz, Ulster County, New-York.

ALBERT K. SMILEY, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL.—Open June 10. House new, 300 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some 17 acres on the Hudson River. Mountain air and scenery unsurpassed in the world. House enlarged the past Winter; grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests. Accessible by boats and cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

AT THE WILLOW HAVEN HOUSE, Pamrapo, thirty-five minutes from New-York per Central Railroad of New-Jersey, two desirable suites of rooms now vacant; location unsurpassed for health and convenience; eighteen acres of beautifully-shaded grounds; private water front, affording every facility for boating, bathing, and fishing. References at S. BURKHALTER'S SONS, No. 220 Greenwich-st.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMINary, Amenia, N. Y. Send for prospectus.

S. T. FROST, A. M.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FIVE OR six cottage rooms. JAMES G. ROE.

## STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.

On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE.

Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st., each way.

Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 120th-st., each way.

Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., and Peck-slip from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.

Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

J. F. TALMAN, Superintendent.

N. B.—This is the only line connecting with boats for High Bridge.

$2.—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 24, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE.

Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; Pier No. 38, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.

EAST RIVER LINE.

Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, 8th......9:00 A. M. | Tuesday, 8th......1:30 P. M. |
| Wednesday, 9th...10:00 A. M. | Wednesday, 9th...2:00 P. M. |
| Thursday, 10th...11:00 A. M. | Thursday, 10th...3:00 P. M. |
| Friday, 11th......11:30 A. M. | Friday, 11th......3:30 P. M. |
| Saturday, 12th...1:30 P. M. | Saturday, 12th...5:30 P. M. |
| Sunday, 13th......6:30 A. M. | Sunday, 13th......3:00 P. M. |

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD, from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, 8th......2:00 P. M. | Tuesday, 8th......8:30 A. M. |
| Wednesday, 9th...3:00 P. M. | Wednesday, 9th...9:00 A. M. |
| Thursday, 10th...4:00 P. M. | Thursday, 10th...10:00 A. M. |
| Friday, 11th......4:00 P. M. | Friday, 11th......11:00 A. M. |
| Saturday, 12th...6:00 P. M. | Saturday, 12th...6:00 A. M. |
| Tuesday, 15th......7:30 A. M. | Monday, 14th......3:00 P. M. |

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—STEAM-BOAT FLORENCE leaves daily, foot of Franklin-st., North River, at 9 A. M.; Christopher-st., 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30; pier below Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:40. SUNDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, same landings, Christopher-st., 2:20; Franklin-st., 2:35; Pier No. 4, 2:50; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 3 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, on and after June 18; steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way, returning to the City about 6 P. M. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 31 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $5.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:00 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE—THE OLD, popular, long-established evening line for Albany and Troy, and via connecting railroads for Buffalo and the West and Saratoga and the North, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, (Vestry-st.,) one block south of Jersey Ferry, daily, at 6 P. M. Fare always less than by any other route.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at New-Hamburg, Marlboro, Highland, Tivoli and Malden.—Steam-boat SUNNYSIDE will leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot Spring-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

## MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 E. 18th-st. Marble and Marbleized Mantles, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments and Grave-Stones, at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av; marble and marbleized mantels, head-stones, new designs, cheapest in City.

## AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

LAST NIGHTS OF ELFIE.

THIS GREAT SUCCESS MUST BE WITHDRAWN in consequence of the engagement of the world-famed Miss LYDIA THOMPSON, Who will make her first appearance at this theatre ON MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 14, supported by her new company, Comprising the following most complete and powerful combination of artists:

Misses HETTY TRACY, CAMILLE DUBOIS, CARLOTTA ZERBINI, TILLY EARL, LOTTA MIRA, KATE EGERTON, KATE HEATHCOTE, NELLIE BELLEW, (their first appearance in the United States.)

Messrs. HARRY BECKETT, WILLIE EDOUIN, H. MONTGOMERY, JOHN EDOUIN, and MICHAEL CONNOLLY, Musical Director, with a competent chorus and full corps de ballet.

The company will appear in a new edition of the domestic tale of BLUE-BEARD, produced with new scenery, costumes, and appointments.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LOTTA.

The manager respectfully announces THE REOPENING OF THIS THEATRE for the regular Fall and Winter season, ON MONDAY NEXT, AUG. 14, commencing with the brilliant young artist, LOTTA, who will appear in her dual character of LITTLE NELL and the MARCHIONESS, in Mr. Jno. Brougham's dramatization of Charles Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop."

SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL COMPANY.

Box-Sheet open on MONDAY, Aug. 7, and during the week, at the Theatre, or at its Branch Ticket office, at C. H. Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway, where seats may be secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON, AND FOURTH AND LAST WEEK OF JOHNNY ALLEN.

The popular comedian and Dutch character actor, who will appear every evening during the week in SCHNEIDER, OR, DOT HOUSE VON DE RHINE.

LAST SCHNEIDER MATINEE SATURDAY, Aug. 12.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY EVENINGS. Production of Robertson's comedy in three acts, entitled DAVID GARRICK.

Also, the favorite drama, in one act, of ROBERT MACAIRE.

MATINEE PERFORMANCE DAILY AT 2 P. M. THE JOHN L. HALL BURLESQUE TROUPE IN "ALADDIN" and "MY TURN NEXT."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Last night but one of OLIVER DOUD BYRON as JOE FERRIS in the sensational drama, entitled ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, Aug. 12, benefit of J. A. ZIMMERMAN, Treasurer, when EDWIN ADAMS, EMMA HOWSON, PAULINE MARKHAM and numerous other volunteers will appear. MONDAY, Aug. 21, J. K. EMMET as FRITZ.

TERRACE GARDEN—JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

58th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY,) AUG. 11,

GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT,

on the occasion of the retirement of HERMANN COLEILL, Esq., as proprietor of Terrace Garden.

A grand array of talent will appear. Orchestra of fifty performers.

Full particulars to-morrow.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEODORE THOMAS and his UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA. THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR,

TO BE HELD AT ALBANY, OCT. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1871.

LAST DAY FOR ENTRIES, SEPT. 2.

The thirty-first Annual CATTLE SHOW and FAIR of the New-York State Agricultural Society will be held at Albany, Oct. 2 to 6, 1871.

THE PREMIUMS are open to all comers, residents of New-York, or non-residents, on equal terms.

ALL ENTRIES, except of fruits and flowers, must be made on or before SATURDAY, the 2d day of September.

The usual FREE TRANSPORTATION of property for exhibition is conceded by all the principal railroad and steam-boat companies within the State, and free one way by the Boston and Albany Railroad for New-England exhibitors.

For PREMIUM LISTS and all other information address NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Albany, New-York.

## MUSICAL.

# A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

THE AMERICAN MUSICAL AGENCY, No. 211 4th-av., furnishes competent piano and vocal teachers for seminaries; also, good singers and organists. For particulars apply to HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

$50 CASH—BALANCE $12 MONTHLY.—Beautiful new 7-octave pianos: manufacturers' prices. CABLE, No. 470 8th-av.

## RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls; also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon for Fire Island; and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 2:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time table.

*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:30 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
5:00 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.

Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

## LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A CERTIFIcate of 750 shares of the capital stock of the New-York and Texas Beef-preserving Company, being No. 1, in the name of Ben Field. The above reward will be paid on the receipt of the said certificate by the subscribers at their office, No. 110 Broadway, New-York. VARNUM & TURNEY.

## PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PENSION OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until the 1st of September, (proximo,) for eight hundred thousand (800,000) lithographed checks, for the use of the various Pension Agencies (fifty-nine in number) for the year 1872. Samples can be seen at this office, or at any United States Pension Agency.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder, with two competent sureties, that the bidder is engaged in the business of lithographing, and has the requisite facilities for the performance of the contract for which the bid is made, in a satisfactory manner.

The proposal and guarantee should be superscribed with the place of residence of the signers, and the proper date.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

J. H. BAKER, Commissioner of Pensions.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1871.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR a Floating Iron Dock for the repair of naval vessels on their stations, will be ready for examination at the Navy Department by all those who may desire to bid for building said dock, on the 5th of September, and remain subject to inspection for ninety days from said date.

## SIR WALTER SCOTT.

### Centenary Celebration in Edinburg and Glasgow.

### Illuminations and Decorations General in Both Cities.

### Interesting "Loan Exhibition" of Mementos of the Author.

### Banquet in the "Grass Market" of Edinburg.

EDINBURGH, Aug. 9.—Today has been a general holiday, and the city is yet so alive with festivities that the streets are impassable. It is thought that a quarter of a million strangers are in town. Scotch airs were chimed by the bells of all the churches, and salutes were fired at daylight, noon and sunset in various parts of the city. The celebration inaugurated by the Centenary Committee of the City Councils and the general public consists of a banquet in the Corn Exchange, a "loan exhibition" and a public procession. The procession, which was of immense length, started at noon, accompanied by bands, dressed to represent the characters in SCOTT'S novels, and marched through the principal streets of the city. The monuments were festooned with evergreen and flowers. The American flag, and the motto of the SCOTT family, "Watch Well," were displayed everywhere.

#### MEMENTOS IN THE LOAN EXHIBITION.

It was an excellent conception of the gentlemen who planned the Centenary, to bring together a collection, artistic or merely curious, of articles and works associated with the life and writings of SCOTT. These were deposited in the Royal Academy gallery. All the existing original portraits of SCOTT are here. Here the busts by CHANTREY and others. Here miniatures painted in his childhood. The pictures of life size, whether full lengths or busts, are nearly all known to the public, through the engravings inserted in the novelist's works, or represented by print-sellers who have found their profit in endless reprints. They comprise the much-lauded but really indifferent portrait painted by Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE at command of GEORGE IV., and which the Queen has transferred temporarily from the walls of Windsor to the Edinburgh Gallery. Here is RAEBURN'S full length, owned by the Duke of BUCCLEUCH—the poet in a sitting posture, leaning on his staff with both hands, the stag-hound, Bran, at his feet. Latest of all in point of date is the picture by Sir WILLIAM ALLEN, painted the year preceding Sir WALTER'S death, representing the poet seated in his study at Abbotsford, reading a MS. which he holds in his hands, the indications of failing health and exhausted constitution showing in the pale countenance and languid expression. Portraits by LANDSEER, CALVIN SMITH, and others complete this portion of the exhibition. Of family pictures, of portraits of SCOTT'S social and business acquaintances, from old HENRY MACKENZIE, the "Man of Feeling," down to "John Littlejohn," there is a highly interesting exhibition, beguiling an hour or two of the visitor's leisure. With unwonted enterprise the London Press obtained descriptions of the most of these objects, and from the London Press the American journals have always taken them.

#### THE CHANGE FROM THE 15TH TO THE 9TH.

The 15th of August being the anniversary of SCOTT'S birth, it has been asked why was the day anticipated by the observance of the 9th? The reason can hardly be appreciated out of Britain, where St. Hubert is as much of a patron Saint as St. George; and where not to go to the moors on the 15th of August would be to incur the displeasure of the Saint. Moreover, the British Association for the Advancement of Science met here Aug. 2, and continued its session to the 9th, and it was thought that by anticipating the real anniversary science might be tempted to linger and do homage to literature. Glasgow adhered to the example of Edinburgh; while in several Scottish towns the 15th will be adhered to as the legitimate Waverley Anniversary. With a just appreciation of the matter, the Lord Provost and Town Council, ordered the observance of a general holiday, a command which the citizens gladly complied with. An illumination in the evening was less general than might have been wished.

#### THE DINNER.

The Earl of DALKEITH, eldest son of the Duke of BUCCLEUCH, head of the SCOTT family, presided at the banquet, which was sat down to at 6 o'clock in an immense building, the Corn Exchange, in the Grass Market, which, like all the rest of the city, was decorated with flags and portraits, and seated 1,000 guests. The latter included a number of Lords-Lieutenant and Conveners of counties, noblemen of Scotland, and the Provosts of many of the towns, besides ladies and gentlemen well known in art, science and literature. Deputations were present from the corporations of several of the towns of the North of England, and also from the Caledonian societies of London and Liverpool, the Speculative Society of the University, of which WALTER SCOTT was Secretary, was represented by deputation. The feast being merely a collation of fruit, cake and wine, rather than a formal dinner, from which ladies are by rigid custom excluded. At one extremity of the hall was situated a military, at the other an orchestral band, which in turn supplied creditable music, whereof Scottish melodies and martial airs constituted the burthen, and a noted Scottish vocalist, Mr. KENNEDY, ably seconded the instruments, with national songs, among which "Bonnie Dundee," "Bonnie Doon," and "McGregor's Gathering" were heard with most pleasure and vociferously sustained in chorus. Sir WILLIAM STIRLING MAXWELL, of Keir, acted as Vice Chairman. It was the latter who, after the usual loyal toasts, proposed the "Memory of Sir WALTER SCOTT," which was received in an appropriate manner. The second toast, "Our National Literature," was proposed by the Lord Justice Clerk, MONCRIEFF, regarded as the greatest of living Scottish orators, and whose reputation in that regard suffered no diminution in this exceptional instance. That the response of Dean STANLEY was felicitous and eloquent, I need not say. "The City of Edinburgh" was proposed by the Lord Mayor of London, and responded to by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh. The Earl of DALKEITH proposing "Our Visitors," Lord LAWRENCE responded for England, Sir BERNARD BURKE for Ireland, Dr. BETTES, who rendered SCOTT'S works into Dutch, for Holland. It fell to Lord HOUGHTON to propose "The Roof Tree of Abbotsford;" while the Earl of DULHOUSIE'S toast, "The Universities," provoked an eloquent rejoinder from Mr. INGALLS, Lord Justice General. The Earl of DALKEITH forwarded from the banquet hall various complimentary messages to America and elsewhere throughout the world, to which many complimentary replies were received. The following was sent to the President of the United States early in the day:

*The Right Honorable the Earl of Dalkeith, Edinburgh, to His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States, Washington:*

The proceedings of the national celebration of the centenary of Sir WALTER SCOTT in this city of his birth are on the eve of beginning. Many distinguished Americans have accepted our invitations. We offer congratulations to the American people through their President, Gen. GRANT, himself of Scotch descent. May a lasting friendship subsist between them and us. An answer by return to be read at the National Festival is earnestly requested. In name and by authority of the Committee.

USHER, Secretary, Edinburgh.

[The President's answer to this will be sent today, as he did not receive the message from Europe until late last evening.]

The banquet was in the highest degree successful. At the close the guests repaired to the Theatre Royal, where scenic representations from the *Waverley Novels* were given to universal contentment. Sir J. NOEL PATON had executed and presented to the committee an elaborate design for a memorial card for the celebration. The card was presented to each member of the company on retiring, in exchange for the ticket of admission, with the view of being framed and kept as a memento of their presence at the festival.

#### OTHER FESTIVITIES.

Races took place during the afternoon for the "Waverley Handicap," the "Centenary Gift," and the "Abbotsford Goblet." All the time-honored Scottish games were also participated in by many of the athletes of the country. The weather, though hot, was delightful throughout the day.

The celebration at Glasgow today, is also a very interesting and noteworthy affair. The Centenary observances in other portions of the United Kingdom will be held on the 15th inst.

## TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

### Reception of the Excursion Battalion at New-Haven—A Pleasant Trip and a Good Time.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 9.—The citizen soldiery and residents of this place have again displayed their generous hospitality toward visiting military companies, in the brilliant reception extended by them today to a portion of the Twenty-second Regiment of New-York. The battalion, composed of Companies A and H, accompanied by several members of the Veteran Corps, arrived about day-break on the *Elm City*, and were welcomed by the New-Haven Grays, Capt. HENDRICK, and the New-Haven Blues, Capt. SHAW. An address of welcome was made by Maj. LEWIS, who spoke of the behavior of the Twenty-second during the riot, in the most complimentary terms. The battalion is under command of Capt. R. KELLY STYLES, Adjt. HARDING performing the duties of Executive officer. Company A is commanded by Lieuts. BRIGGS and CASTAREE, and Company H by Capt. VAN SCHARICK and Lieuts. HUGGINS and RITCHIE. Among the other officers and ex-officers of the regiment who participated in the trip were Col. REMMEY, Col. CAMP, Major MCGRATH, Capts. CULLEN, BUCKWORTH and BESSON, and Lieuts. LAIRD, TERHUNE and PEARSALL. A reunion was held by Gov. JEWELL and other prominent State and local officials, during the afternoon, and an imposing dress parade was subsequently witnessed on the Green. The excursionists were entertained in the most sumptuous style, both by the military and civic authorities, and left for home late this evening, with pleasant recollections of their trip.

### The Yellow Fever in Buenos Ayres.

The following appeal has just been received from the plague-stricken district of Buenos Ayres:

The ravages of the yellow fever in the City of Buenos Ayres, South America, during the months of February, March, April and May, 1871, are unparalleled in the history of epidemics of modern times. Between 75,000 and 100,000 persons have been attacked by the disease, including those of every nationality, age and situation in life. The total number of deaths during the months named is variously estimated at from 15,000 to 25,000, out of a population of 180,000. As the plague increased in violence, the people became panic-stricken, and fled from the city in great numbers. Thousands of the poor were sent out by Government at the public expense, being obliged to live in tents, railway-cars, &c., for lack of better accommodations. Business was totally suspended; the banks, Custom-house, and public offices were closed by order of Government. The laboring classes who were thus deprived of the means of gaining a livelihood, and at the same time subjected to extraordinary expenses by the sickness, were soon reduced to absolute want. The American Church and community have had to bear their full share of these evils. Nearly all who remained in the city were attacked by the fever. Over thirty-five, most of whom were adults, have died, leaving many poor, chiefly widows and orphans, dependent on us as a Church for support. Those of our number who are able have already contributed liberally to the relief of the destitute. Another subscription for this purpose is being raised, but in view of the financial embarrassment now existing in Buenos Ayres, the Official Board of the Church determined to ask assistance from friends in the United States.

Relying upon a generous response to this appeal, some have advanced funds to meet the most urgent present demands for help, and will continue to do so, that our poor may not want the commonest necessaries of life during the Winter which has just begun.

Contributions may be sent to A. OSTRANDER, Esq., No. 33 Park-row, New-York City, or to Rev. H. G. JACKSON, Pastor of the American Church, Buenos Ayres, South America.

(Signed,) R. W. Kirk, United States Minister; Dexter E. Clapp, United States Consul; Samuel B. Hale & Co., Zimmermann, Fair & Co., Henry F. Ropes, E. H. Folmar & Co., Gardner B. Perry, Charles P. Bowers.

### Horrible Domestic Tragedy—An Infant Killed by His Father.

A strange and horrible domestic tragedy was enacted last night in the pork packing establishment of BEINECKE & Co., at No. 40 Chrystie-street. A German, named JACOB EISENHARDT, residing at No. 48 in the same street, and employed in the above establishment, while in his house, was annoyed by his little son JACOB, but two years of age. Finally, from some childish act of the lad, he became enraged to an ungovernable degree. Seizing the boy, he carried him to a closet in the gloomy packing-house, and thrusting him in, locked the door. The affrighted child in his struggles broke some glass in the back of the closet, and falling upon the pieces was terribly cut and bruised. One large and pointed fragment was driven through his leg to the bone, severing all the blood-vessels, and smearing the place with gore. When taken out the child was faint with the loss of blood, and in one hour afterward died from exhaustion. The horrified father was arrested and locked up in the Tenth Precinct Station-house.

### Annual Convention of the Good Samaritans.

Yesterday the delegates to the annual Convention of the National Grand Lodge of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria assembled at Temperance Hall, No. 229 Bowery. A large proportion of those present as delegates were ladies and colored members of different lodges throughout the country. The National Grand Sire delivered an address, in which he reviewed the origin of the order and the subjects for which it was inaugurated.

In the afternoon Mr. WALTER H. STUPE made a few remarks on the advancement of the colored race, after which an election of officers took place. The next meeting will be held Friday, and the grand picnic of the order and other temperance and religious organizations will take place today.

### A New Rule of Police Promotions.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held yesterday, the following was adopted:

Rule twenty of the regulations is amended by adding the following:

All promotions will be made from among those whose record in the Department shows that they have earned promotion by diligence, intelligent zeal, and fidelity to duty. The discipline of the Department requires that this rule should be strictly enforced. Officers will, therefore, bear in mind that efforts made through friends to secure their promotion, will hinder, and not advance their interests.

### City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

| Temperature. | 6 A.M. | 9 A.M. | 12 M. | 3 P.M. | 6 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Degrees Fahrenheit. | 74 | 76 | 79 | 82 | 81 |
| Stand of Bar. in inch. | 29.87 | .. | 29.91 | .. | 29.95 |

Wet-bulb Hydrometer at noon, degrees Fah., 71.

### A Death from Yellow Fever.

Mr. JOHN H. HORN, second officer of the steam-ship *Sherman*, died, yesterday, at the Quarantine Hospital, West Bank, of yellow fever.

### An Audacious Robbery in Williamsburg.

Mr. JOSEPH R. HODGSON, a Brooklyn grocer, informs the Police of the Fifth Precinct that at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning four unknown men entered his bedroom at No. 220 South First-street, Williamsburg, and after putting a large plaster over his mouth and binding his hands to his head with cords, robbed him of $250. He also alleges that he had a severe struggle with the robbers, who all had black hands, and that they escaped from him by bursting through a window of his room, which is located on the first floor. The noise made by the crashing window brought an old gentleman named MARKS, sleeping on the same floor, to Mr. HODGSON'S aid. He removed the plaster and the cords and handed them over to the Police, but he did not see any of the robbers. The Police doubt the whole story, but are investigating.

## END OF THE TURNFEST.

### The Exercises of Yesterday—List of Persons Winning Prizes—Grand Ball in Williamsburg Last Night.

Yesterday was the last day of the Eighteenth American United Turner Festival, which has kept the German population of Williamsburg in a state of unaccustomed excitement since Saturday evening. The day was passed by the Turner societies in Myrtle-avenue Park, where they continued the athletic sports commenced Tuesday. These consisted chiefly of fencing with sabres, foils and bayonets; exercises on swinging rings and the trapeze, throwing weights, leaping and jumping, pole-leaping and target-shooting. In all the exercises the Turners showed themselves very skillful. The gymnastic features of the day were especially worthy of commendation.

As on the previous days of the Festival large crowds of spectators, male and female, old and young, were in attendance, making a huge picnic of the occasion. Vast quantities of beer were consumed, 400 kegs having been exhausted in one day. The festivities were conducted, as is usual with our German citizens, with the utmost propriety, and the Police force in attendance had an easy time throughout. Owing to the unfavorable weather of yesterday morning having delayed the out-door exercises, they were prolonged last evening to a later hour than had been anticipated, and it was considerably after 8 o'clock when the competing Turners returned to the hall in Meserole-street. Here, after resting and making their toilets, they were entertained with a grand ball, the last feature of the festival. It was held in the theatre, and was attended by all the Teutonic beauty and fashion of the Eastern District. Dancing commenced about 9 P. M., and continued until long after midnight.

At 10 o'clock Mr. SOLOMON SPITZER announced the following names of successful contestants in the exercises at Myrtle-avenue Park:

PUPILS' PRIZES—Carl Heine, Aurora; George Korn, Cincinnati; Jos. Rapp, Louisville; M. Fiedler, Chicago; J. Herr, Chicago; W. Schnabel, Chicago; F. Erler, Peoria; J. Goodwin, Peoria.

CLUB PRIZES—Chicago Turnverein, Pittsburg, St. Louis.

POLE LEAPING—Lindenthal, New-York; Robst, Chicago.

THROWING LANCES—Probst, Chicago; Mattern, Chicago.

WRESTLING—Leutz, Boston; Borig, Cincinnati.

GENERAL GYMNASTICS—Chas. Stahl, New-York; F. R. Steinbuch, New-York; Wm. Middert, St. Louis.

FENCING—Small-sword, Wm. Stehlin, Williamsburg; sabre, Otto Held, Williamsburg; bayonet, N. Rauch, Williamsburg; general proficiency, Peter Schmidt, Williamsburg.

The reading of the names of the parties to whom the prizes were awarded was received with great applause. A few brief speeches were made, and the dancing was then renewed.

Today the visitors take their departure, marching in procession to their respective trains and steam-boats. This eighteenth annual festival will long be borne in pleasant remembrance by the United Turners of the United States as one of the most agreeable events in their experience as an organization.

### Quarantine Extortions—Illegal Fines Imposed by Irresponsible Persons.

A short time ago, two schooners named the *Caroline Kenzel* and the *Lilly*, employed in the coasting trade as freight schooners, were seized by the Quarantine authorities for an alleged violation of the Quarantine law. The schooners had entered the Bay, by the way of Sandy Hook, from Philadelphia, and were bound to Eastern ports. The Captains of the respective schooners did not think it necessary to enter into Quarantine as they had no passengers aboard, nor was there any sickness among the crew. It is alleged by the Captains that they were obliged to pay a large sum of money before they would be allowed to go. This coming to the ears of the Vessel-owners' and Captains' Association of New-York, they communicated the facts of the case to the Philadelphia Association, with the understanding that if the Philadelphia Association would commence a suit against the Quarantine authorities, the New-York Association would defray half the expenses. They also communicated the facts of the case to the attorney of the Association, Mr. D. MCMAHON, with the request that he would give them his opinion as to the legality of the proceedings, and received a reply substantially as follows:

In accordance with your request for my opinion in regard to the rights of vessels and masters bound coastwise, having no sickness or passengers on board, and bound through the Bay and the East River to Eastern ports outside of the State of New-York, and their obligations to be subject to the exaction of the Quarantine authorities of New-York, permit me to say that it was illegal, because the waters of the Bay of New-York form an inland sea washing the shore of four States, over which, under the Constitution, Congress alone has exclusive power to regulate commerce. The coasters are not responsible for any fees of any kind. It may be a question whether or not they are subject to visitation. My opinion is that they are. In referring back to the laws to see as to what vessels are subject to Quarantine, I find it only applies to vessels bound to the port of New-York from foreign ports, or from any place in America south of Cape Henlopen. I furthermore find that the petty Justice referred to in your statement had no jurisdiction to fine the Captains of the schooners. The whole action of the Health Officer was an outrage, and my advice is to direct the Captains in question to commence action against him and the petty Justice for damages, and I think it will be found that the petty Justice cannot produce a single legal document to justify what he has done.

### Harlem Aroused Against Genet.

A meeting of the Jackson Club of the Twelfth Ward, was held in Harlem at Slatt's Hall last evening. Mr. GEO. THOMPSON occupied the chair, and Mr. MCKELLER, acted as Secretary. This is an old organization, composed of worthy earnest men, who have acquired an interest in the welfare of Harlem, by purchasing real estate and building modest homes, of which HENRY W. GENET, and those of his order—the Ring—have sought to deprive them by the most reckless legislation. By his aid, their taxes have become too oppressive to bear with further patience.

This Autumn they propose to oppose his election. They charge that his career has been one of political profligacy; that a few years ago he begged, almost hat in hand, to be sent to the Legislature. Then he was in very moderate circumstances, now his personal expenditure on horses and game-cocks would support a dozen working men's families handsomely.

That he has had no ostensible means of acquiring wealth, other than politics and his connection with the worst portion of the abominable Ring, the TIMES has succeeded in exposing to the public indignation of our citizens. He neither inherited wealth nor earned it by any kind of worthy industry, other than the labor requisite to become interested in the construction of a new Court-house on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, for which $350,000 has been appropriated and absorbed, while the foundation walls are scarcely prepared for the first story.

Resolutions were passed, of which the above is the substance.

The business of the meeting was conducted with decorum, and an earnestness manifested that, if persisted in, will defeat the present unworthy Senator from filling the chair of a State legislator for another term.

### Spurious Money—A List of the Most Dangerous Counterfeits now in Circulation.

Almost every day bankers, brokers, and merchants, or their clerks, are being deceived and defrauded out of large sums, as well as the general public, by having numerous counterfeit bills passed in upon them with genuine ones. The counterfeits, in some instances, are so well executed that detection is almost impossible, unless very closely scrutinized.

In making inquiries it has been ascertained that counterfeit bills on the following banks are being circulated: On the Merchants National Bank of this City $20 and $5 are easily disposed of. The engraving is admirably executed upon first-class paper, and is looked upon as being a very dangerous counterfeit. Ten-dollar bills of the American National Bank, Broadway, are freely circulated. They are well executed, but can be detected by the difference of the shading of the large letters. There are two sets of counterfeits issued on the Ninth National Bank; they are $10 and $2 bills, are well executed, and printed on good paper, and very likely to deceive. On the National Bank of the State of New-York there are also $20 and $2 counterfeits. They are well executed, but the shading under the title of "Bank" is bad. These bills should be received with great caution to prevent imposition.

There are several counterfeit issues of United States Treasury notes, the most prominent being $20 bills of March 10, 1862. These are finely executed, the printing and engraving being above the ordinary class, but the shading in the background of the vignette is coarse. A third fraudulent plate for $10 United States Treasury notes has just come to light, but it does not come up to the second plate, but the imitation is good. Many imperfections of the second plate have also been rectified in the new plate. There are a number of $10 United States Treasury notes of the second issue, so well executed that the best experts can hardly tell the difference between the counterfeit and the genuine. They can only be detected in the defective engraving of the portrait of LINCOLN. A large number of $50 Treasury notes, well executed, in several instances have passed as genuine. Twenty dollar bills of the same denomination, of March 3, 1863, are extensively circulated, the engraving being first-class, and paper good. There are also a number of $2 and $1 bills, but in these cases the engraving is coarse, and with a little attention can easily be detected. Counterfeits of United States legal-tender notes, of $10 and $1, are quite plentiful, but as the engraving is very coarse they are not readily accepted in this City.

The following is a list of the country notes which are also said to be freely circulated at every given opportunity: $20 bills on the First National Bank of Boston, Mass. These notes are well-executed and printed on good paper, but are defective on examination with the genuine; $20, on the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia. The engraving in this case is very coarse, and can soon be detected by any one accustomed to handling paper money; $20 on the First National Bank of Indianapolis. These notes are well calculated to deceive, and are well printed. The plate used can be easily altered to any of the national currency bank notes. $5 on the People's National Bank, Michigan. These are poorly got up. $10s on the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Poughkeepsie. These bills are well executed, and printed upon good paper, and will prove a dangerous counterfeit.

The Albany City National Bank $10 counterfeit bills are also plentiful, but the engraving is very scratchy compared with the genuine. $10 and $2 Westchester County National Bank counterfeit bills are rather coarse, and ought to be detected by the engraved signatures. There are a number of well-executed counterfeit notes on the National Union Bank, Linderpark, Utica City National Bank, Oneida National Bank, and Central National Bank, for $20, $10 and $5. In addition to these counterfeit bills, there are a number of counterfeit gold pieces of different value, while a number of pieces have been split up and filled with platinum.

## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

### NEW-YORK.

An effort was made yesterday to obtain the release on bail of the notorious MICHAEL COBURN, who is in the Tombs on a charge of deadly assault on CHAS. BRUNNER. A letter was brought from a physician purporting that he had made an examination of BRUNNER and that he was out of danger. Coroner HERRMAN refused, however, to do anything about the matter until he was certain as to the fate of the wounded man.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT, JEREMIAH MCMULLEN, JOHN WATERS and GEO. WILLIAMS pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the third degree, and were sentenced to the State Prison for five years. WM. THOMAS, colored, for the same offense, was also sentenced for five years. Upward of seventy criminals were arraigned on minor charges and pleaded "not guilty."

One of the most enjoyable picnics given this season by the colored people was that of the Abyssinian Baptist Church at Alderney Park, N. J., yesterday afternoon. The Sunday-school attached to that Church was largely represented, together with a large number of its members and congregation. One of the scholars fell into the river while out rowing. She was rescued by those in the boat with her.

In her ante-mortem statement made yesterday, before Coroner YOUNG, MARY O'MEALIA, No. 59 Mulberry-street, stated that she had a difficulty with the MERRICK family. On speaking to PATRICK MERRICK about it he struck her on the head with a pair of tailor's shears, inflicting a wound which it is thought will prove fatal. MERRICK was committed to the Tombs to await the result of the injuries.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon by Coroner KEENAN, in the case of FANNIE ELSIE, aged fourteen years, who was shot and instantly killed on Tuesday evening, at No. 1,212 Broadway, by MICHAEL QUINN, as was reported in the TIMES. The evidence showed the affair to have been entirely accidental, and the Coroner discharged QUINN from custody.

A number of citizens residing in the Seventeenth Assembly District held a meeting last Monday evening and unanimously indorsed the nomination of Gen. GRANT for President of the United States in 1872. They also formed themselves into a Campaign Club for 1871-2, and elected W. J. O'BRYON, President. Thirty-nine members were enrolled.

On Tuesday afternoon Judge SHANDLEY, at Jefferson Market Police Court, committed ERNEST CRUTE, WM. A. SIMMONS, JOSEPH SIMMONS, ZACHARIAH SIMMONS, and JOSIAH H. ADAMS, in default of $5,000 bail each, for being interested in a policy game. The men are quite prominent among the gambling community.

Detective BELSO last evening arrested OTTO NETZECKY alias Charles Otto, on a charge of stealing $500 from Father JOHN S. CASELLA, pastor of St. John's Church, Riverhead, Long Island. When arrested he had $375 of the stolen funds still upon his person. He will be arraigned this morning.

HENDRICK CLARKSON, steward on the steam-ship *Columbia*, pleaded guilty yesterday, before Justice HOGAN, to taking some watches intrusted to his care at Glasgow by SUSAN MARTIN. The property being valued at $150, he was committed for grand larceny.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has just published a manual of the *Laws and Practice for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals*. It contains the various enactments that have been passed in reference to the Society since the time of its inauguration.

PATRICK KELLY, of No. 81 Roosevelt-street, while setting a telegraph pole at the corner of Fifty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue, had his left arm broken, and received a concussion of the brain, by the pole falling upon him. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Capt. J. SMITH, of ship *Ne Plus Ultra*, was committed in default of $1,000 bail by United States Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, on a charge of inflicting cruel and unusual punishment upon JOSEPH HEUENECHER on a voyage from Liverpool to New-York.

Coroner HERRMAN granted a burial permit, yesterday, in the case of JOHN WATSON, who had died in Bellevue Hospital from injuries received in the *Westfield* explosion. Deceased was a resident of Peekskill, to which place the body will be taken.

THOMAS MCCAVE, of No. 32 Beach-street, yesterday, before Justice HOGAN, pleaded guilty to grand larceny in stealing a number of articles, valued at $68, from SAMUEL REED, of No. 75 Hudson-street, Jersey City, and was committed for trial.

The Schottener Summer Market is a festival, which is to be introduced here for the first time today. It will be held at Hamilton Park, commencing at 1 o'clock. The festival is usually attended by a great deal of broad humor.

The boat crew called the "American Four," who are to row in the International regatta at Halifax, Nova Scotia, have challenged the Ward Crew to row a race within ten days, on their own terms, for the championship of America.

President GRANT, on his return with Gen. PORTER from Washington, yesterday, breakfasted at the Astor House, and then went to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where he remained a short time, after which he proceeded to Long Branch.

JOHN CALLAHAN, aged eight years, whose parents live at No. 338 East Twenty-fourth-street, was run over, yesterday, by a truck at the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Second-avenue, and dangerously injured.

Congressman W. H. BARNUM, of Connecticut; ARCHIBALD STERLING, United States District Attorney for Maryland; WERNER OTTO, of Leipsic, and E. ZEYSS, of Gotha, Germany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The New-York Saengerrundie, one of our oldest German musical organizations, will give a Summer night's festival at Jones' Wood this evening, which, judging from the arrangements, will be a brilliant affair.

MICHAEL COSGROVE died in the Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, on Tuesday, from a tumor on the brain. An inquest will be held by Coroner YOUNG. Deceased was serving a term of six months for larceny.

A meeting of the Dry Goods Early Closing Association was held last night, and it was decided to take vigorous measures to secure the early closing of stores in the lower part of Grand-street.

The Wolkenbruch Society, an organization of Germans of the Fourth Ward, recently formed for social and benevolent purposes, gave a picnic at LANDMANN'S Cremorne Garden yesterday.

FRANCIS DOONAN and JULIUS FOSS were committed in default of $5,000 bail, yesterday, by Commissioner SHIELDS, for smuggling 59,000 cigars from Havana into this port.

The Grocers' Board of Trade met yesterday. The Committee on Membership reported favorably on the names of about 250 gentlemen, who were unanimously elected members.

Mr. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON is getting signatures to a call for a public meeting to demand that belligerent rights be accorded to Cuba by our Government.

HENRY STEVENS died yesterday at his residence, No. 266 West Nineteenth-street, from injuries received by accidentally falling down the area steps of his house.

CHARLES MCCABE and MICHAEL MCCARTY were committed yesterday by Justice HOGAN for attempting to take the life of Patrolman DALTON, of the Fourth Precinct, who was assaulted by them when endeavoring to arrest them. MCCABE sought to stab him with an eraser, and MCCARTY seized him by the throat.

JAMES CLARK, who made the brutal assault on MICHAEL GOMPANI, the Italian boy, knocking out his right eye, was committed yesterday by Justice HOGAN.

AMELIA TROW, aged eight years, was fatally burned, yesterday, by her clothes taking fire from a plumber's furnace, opposite No. 445 West Thirty-seventh-street.

State Rights Lodge I. O. O. F., last evening, at No. 189 Bowery, presented to P. G. DAVID MOSS, of the Seventh Ward, a Past Grand's jewel valued at $600.

The Odd-fellows Saengerbund, a musical organization of recent origin, gave its first Summer night's festival at the East River Park yesterday.

Yesterday morning CATHERINE KELLY, forty-five years of age, and residing at No. 210 West Thirty-second-street, was found dead in her bed.

Hon. A. CAMOGIE, of Pittsburg, Penn.; Judge MCCARY, of New-Orleans, and Judge S. BURKE, of Cleveland, Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK, G. W. NASON, Postmaster of Newberne, N. C., and Dr. LEVI JONES, of Texas, are at the Astor House.

The seventeenth annual target-shooting of Company K, Third Regiment Cavalry, N. Y. S. N. G., took place at Hamilton Park, yesterday.

Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON and Dr. B. G. BRUCE, editor of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, arrived on the *Scotia* on Tuesday.

D. A. WELLS, of Johnstown, and Judge W. H. H. S. HILL, of Tennessee, are at the Grand Central.

GEORGE H. BOKER, of Philadelphia, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Judge W. O. GILBERT, of Saratoga, is at the Gilsey House.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN, of Chicago, is at the Brevoort House.

### BROOKLYN.

Yesterday a complaint was lodged before the Commissioners of Police of Brooklyn against the Police Officer who refused to aid L. P. SAGE, the agent of Mr. BERGH'S Society, when assaulted and severely beaten by a gang of Fifth Ward roughs, on Monday evening.

The streets in South Brooklyn are undergoing a thorough cleaning on account of their proximity to the Quarantine, where several vessels are now lying with cases of yellow fever on board. This, with a close inspection, is kept up to avoid any ingress of the much-dreaded infection.

JOHN KEARNEY, who is charged with having run an illicit distillery in the Fifth Ward, and for whose arrest a warrant was issued two weeks ago, surrendered himself to the United States Marshal, yesterday, and was admitted to bail in $2,500.

The house of JOSEPH R. HODGSON, No. 220 South First-street, Williamsburg, was entered on Tuesday night by burglars, who succeeded in securing about $500 in money and making their escape.

CHARLES BROWN, of No. 44 Essex-street, fell into the hold of the bark *Albert*, lying at the foot of Dock-street, yesterday, and, it is believed, was fatally injured.

ANN DOUGHERTY, who stabbed BERNARD DOUGHERTY at No. 233 Plymouth-street, on Tuesday night, was yesterday committed by Justice DELMAR.

A waste-pipe of the boiler at the Navy-yard exploded yesterday afternoon, creating quite a little panic, but injuring no one.

There were 209 deaths in the city during the past week, being fourteen less than on the previous week.

### LONG ISLAND.

The next Convention of the Suffolk County Temperance Society, will be held at the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches at Setauket, on the 15th and 16th of the present month.

JAMES HOWARD, of College Point, attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself in the stomach, on Tuesday, on account of inability to obtain work. He was found before he had bled to death, but is not expected to recover.

The barns owned by JOHN HINES and ALFRED TAPPAN, of Jericho, were rifled of harness, sheets, blankets, and trappings to the amount of several hundred dollars last week, by thieves

On Monday morning the work of digging out the channel of Peconic River was commenced, under the direction of Civil Engineer H. S. VAN INGEN.

The Grace Church (Episcopal) Sabbath-school of Jamaica held their annual picnic at Rockaway Beach, yesterday.

JOHN HANSOL, a resident of Merrick, was seriously injured by the accidental discharge of a fowling-piece, on Monday night.

### STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. J. F. MYERS, of Philadelphia, called yesterday at Coroner DUNFREY'S office to make inquiries after a gentleman named HENRY HERNECKER, who left his home on the 3d July for New-York and Staten Island, and has not been heard from since.

Some of the Temperance societies of Greenpoint and Williamsburgh had a gala day yesterday at Glen Park.

### NEW-JERSEY.

CHARLES E. STANLEY, who was arrested at Newark yesterday on suspicion of misplacing the switch of the Newark and New-York Railroad, causing a collision of two trains on the 8th of July by which several persons were killed, has been discharged from custody, but the papers in the case will go before the Grand Jury.

DOMINICK STEVENS struck PETER MULLEN in the head with a brick, at Hoboken, yesterday morning, inflicting three wounds on his face and temple. It is probable he will not recover, and STEVENS has been arrested to await the result of the injuries.

Application was yesterday made before Judge BEDLE, in Jersey City, for a writ of certiorari to stay the improvements now being made in the upper part of Grand-street. The property-holders are almost unanimously opposed to having it carried out.

Mr. ISAAC H. MORTON, a lawyer, residing at No. 61 Tichnor-street, Newark, was yesterday arrested in Jersey City, charged with attempting to defraud the New-Jersey Railroad Company in passing a worthless ticket.

The State Democratic Convention has been called to meet at Trenton on Wednesday, Sept. 13. The call is issued by Hon. S. C. FORKER, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

A meeting of delegates from all the councils of the American Mechanic Order in Jersey City has been called, to take steps for the erection of a building for the use of the Order.

EDWARD HUGHES was yesterday arrested in Jersey City by a special agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on a charge of driving disabled horses.

"A Free American Association," a result of the July riot, is about to be formed in Jersey City. Two hundred names of free-holders are agreed to the call for a meeting.

The body of WILLIAM HILL, a Newark auctioneer, who has been missing from his home since the 1st inst., was found floating in the Passaic Tuesday evening.

EDWARD RANDALL, of Newark, was found dead at his residence yesterday under circumstances exciting a suspicion of foul play.

One hundred and ninety-six cars loaded with peaches arrived in Jersey City yesterday morning.

The annual camp meeting at Ocean Grove, below Long Branch, commenced yesterday.

The Sixth New-Jersey Regiment made an excursion to Atlantic City on Tuesday.

There are 700 lunatics in the State Asylum at Trenton.

Seventeen cases of small-pox are reported in Trenton.

### ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Drennen has been ordered to the Naval Academy, and Passed Assistant Surgeon McMurtree has been detached and ordered to the New-York Navy-yard.

[Advertisement.]

Death in the lamp containing poor illuminating oils! PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL will not explode or take fire if a lamp filled with it be upset and broken.

### NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Baltimore | Aug. 10 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Hermann | Aug. 12 | New-York | Bremen. |
| Anglia | Aug. 12 | New-York | Glasgow. |
| France | Aug. 12 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| City of Brussels | Aug. 12 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Ville de Paris | Aug. 12 | New-York | Liverpool. |

FOR HAVANA, &C.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Morro Castle | Aug. 10 | New-York | Havana. |

### Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Baltimore*, at 10 A. M., with a supplementary mail for *double paid* letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 12:20....For Havana and Nassau, N. P., by the *Morro Castle*, at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Brussels*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail, for double-paid letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1¼ P. M....For France, via Brest, by the *Ville de Paris*, at 11½ A. M....For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Hermann*, at 12 M.

### Closing of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| North, Poughkeepsie Way | 5 A. M.; 2 P. M. |
| North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central | 5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M. |
| North Way, via Harlem R. R. | 5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M. |
| East, via New-Haven | 5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. |
| East, via Newport | 3 P. M. |
| East, New-Haven Way | 5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M. |
| East, Fall River, rail | 6 P. M. |
| South, Through | 5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Way | 5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver | 7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |

### Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 9—*In steam-ship Wisconsin, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. H. O. and Miss Louisa Havemeyer, Mr. and Miss Elder, Mr. Seuff, Mr. and Mrs. Parmelee and child, Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Stocking, Mrs. and Miss Cochran and child, Miss Patrick, Miss Jewett, Rev. and Mrs. James Bassett and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Meyer and 3 children, James Stewart, Legare Phenix, H. H. Sandford, Capt. and Mrs. B. K. De Boer and son, Henry Kember, Isaac Lamb, Daniel Murphy, Samuel Antliff, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. T. Hughes and servant, Mrs. S. C. Miss and Mary Dautremont, C. Dautremont, Geo. Shaw, Miss Harper, Rev. and Mrs. Wm. M. Pinkerton, Mr. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barnard and 2 Misses Barnard, Miss Jennie Eder, Dr. Zerhorst.

AUG. 9—*In steam-ship Parthia, for Liverpool.*—M. S. McCullough, M. V. Simpson, Chas. J. M. Gwinn, J. B. Murray, Gov. Evans, James Coaks, Mrs. Van Amin and child, Miss Morey, Geo. H. Storv, Wm. Colgate, D. H. Moffat, Jr., L. Boskowitz, Ambrose Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Jones, Miss Slattery, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lafitte, Miss Vance, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Zengeler, F. Canepa, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Taft, F. H. Morse, Miss Morse.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steam-ship Columbia, from Havana.*—F. R. Glynn, De Micarla Fesser, Gaspar Perzio, Mrs. F. A. Chase, P. E. Quintero, H. S. Wickers, T. G. Mooyer, G. Del Monte, Mrs. John Minninger, 2 daughters and servant, Pedro de la Alfonso, wife, sister-in-law and servant, Mrs. Conception Agramonte de Sanchez, 11 children and 2 servants.

*In steam-ship Catharine Whiting, from Savannah.*—J. W. Thomas, Mrs. Cox, Miss S. Switzer, J. T. Moblery, Capt. J. B. McAlery, J. F. McCue, Miss Rogers, Mrs. M. A. Scott, W. F. Turner, W. K. Shape, Miss L. M. Burbank.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:05 | Sun sets......7:05 | Moon rises..12:06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.3:01 | Gov. Island..3:50 | Hell Gate....5:12

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9.

### Cleared.

Steam-ships Tybee, Delanoy, San Domingo, &c., Spofford Brothers & Co.; Elizabeth, Cundiff, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Norwich, Hines, Salem, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Parthia, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, George F. Buller.

Ship J. P. Wheeler, Harris, Cronstadt, W. Nelson, Jr.

Barks Nornen, (Norw.,) Helgesen, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; El Dorado, (Norw.,) Thomasen, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Caroline C. Small, Small, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Rhea, (Ger.,) Burkhalter, Stettin, C. Tobias & Co.; Samuel Larrabee, Thompson, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Yumuri, (Br.,) Johnson, Sagua la Grande, Waydell & Co.; Linda Abbott, (Br.,) Scoby, Liverpool, N. S., G. A. Phillips & Collins; Rosa, (Ger.,) Dinse, Wilmington, N. C., C. Tobias & Co.; Fury, Loud, Gibraltar and a market, H. E. Sprague & Co.; Magdalega, Griffin, Cuidad Bolivar, D. A. De Lima & Co.; Vesuvius, Curtis, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Brigs Watchmate, (Br.,) Doncette, Demerara, J. W. Whitney & Co.; Orbit, Nash, Point-a-Pitre, Simpson & Clapp; Abby Watson, Cooper, Port Johnson, O. Bryan; Wilhelm Nottebohm, (Ger.,) Burmeister, Fronters, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. Sarah B. Bulkley, Providence, H. W. Jackson & Co.; J. C. Bowers, Longstreet, Tom's River, N. J., Coast Wrecking Co.; Elm City, Kidd, New-Haven; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.

### Arrived.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 64 hours, with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana Aug. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Ship Great Admiral, (of Boston,) Jackson, Manila April 16, with sugar, hemp, &c., to Frederick Baker. Passed Angier May 16 in co. with ship Sonora, for Boston; Cape of Good Hope June 28, and crossed the equator July 15, in lon. 37, and since had very light winds; June 21, lat. 35 25 S., lon. 21 30, exchanged signals with ship Amiuck, (Br.,) bound W., with rudder damaged.

Ship Waverly, (of Liverpool,) Calvert, Calcutta April 5, and Sands Head 7th, with mdse. to Chas. L. Wright & Co.

Bark Alfredo, (Span.,) Arriandiaga, Havana 12 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Lothair, Brown, of and from Sydney, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to International Coal and Railway Co. Has had light S. W. winds and fog the entire passage.

Bark Smyrna, (of Glasgow,) Hetherington, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Mary Olivia, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Foster, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with 280 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig Louise & Maria, (Dutch,) Wir, Trinidad 19 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Rubira & Co. Has had fine weather, with light winds and calms, the entire passage.

Brig Mulata, (Span.,) Bataller, Cardenas 10 ds., in ballast to E. Puig & Co.

Brig Esperanza, (Span.,) Virgea, Havana 12 ds., in ballast to J. M. Ceballos.

Brig Julianna, (Span.,) Urutaga, Havana 12 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Leona, (of St. John, N. B.,) Kingsley, St. George, N. B., 9 ds., with building stone to G. Sherwood—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Mercy T. Trundy, (of Calais,) Warren, Coloraine, Fla., 7 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Annie C. Glover, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Henry Parker, (of Jersey City,) Beers, Demerara 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Edwin Rowe & Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro. Has had fine weather the entire passage; left in port brigs Eastern Star, for New-York, to sail July 30; L. and W. Armstrong, for New-Haven, to sail July 26.

Schr. Anniehen, (N. G.,) Dencald, Rio Grande do Sul 71 ds., with hides and wool to Dowley, Corners & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Pass By, (of Brixham,) Patey, St. John, P. R., 10 ds., with molasses to Galwey & Casado—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.

Schr. Lewis S. Davis, Bishop, Brunswick, Ga., 7 ds., with lumber to Dobb & Co.—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Nellie Husted, for Cienfuegos.

Schr. Ocean Belle, Branscomb, of and 14 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lath to Simpson, Clapp & Co.—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Vincent White, Robertson, of and 10 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Magnolia, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Howard, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with 183 tons plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Harry Lee, Mayo, Jacksonville 7 ds., with yellow pine to John Russell—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. S. T. Baker, Davis, Satilla River, Ga., 5 ds., with yellow pine to Jonathan Beers—vessel to A. Abbot.

Schr. M. E. Simmons, Gandy, Charleston 6 ds., with ground phosphate to American Fertilizing Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Ella Hodsden, (of Bangor,) Nickerson, Fajardo, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Amelia Adele, (Fr.,) Monquer, St. Pierre, Mart., 17 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Edward Burnett, Pindar, Para 22 ds., with mdse. to C. Ludman & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Francis Satterly, Stetson, Arroyo, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Jones, Smith & Co.

Schr. Alice Oakes, Marston, Gardiner, with lumber to master.

Schr. Angola, Belathy, Franklin, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Cordelia, Howard, George's Banks, with fish to S. B Miller.

Schr. Gem, Thomas, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Exeter, Pendleton, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Sandolphin, Elwood, Portland, with lumber to G. T. Jones.

Schr. G. Temple, Beckwith, St. George, Me., with lime to Master.

Schr. Ida L. Howard, Harrington, Portland, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Empire, Ferguson, Belfast, with lath to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Isabella, Strange, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Silas McLoon, Spear, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Carter, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Edward Wooten, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chas. L. Hulse, Liste, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. George B. Conover, Perry, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ocean Queen, Wilcox, George's Banks, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. Thomas Winans, Morgan, Cat Island 10 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas—vessel to I. B. Gager.

Schr. Vapor, Applegate, Baltimore, for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Sinbad, Arey, Thomaston, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. H. D. Way, Rackett, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Rapidan, Bennett, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Empire, Baker, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. J. D. Davis, Smith, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Peerless, Martin, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Kenduskeag, Fowler, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Smith, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Splendid, Penny, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. H. Spofford, Young, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Jed Frye, Lumley, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. J. P. Ross, Paul, Taunton, for Rondout.

Schr. Emma, White, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Arctic, Williams, Rondout, for Portland.

Schr. Zoe, Hull, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Sarah J. Hoyt, Farnum, New-Haven.

Schr. Jacob Lorillard, Wasson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Warren, Leighton, Millstone Point.

Schr. Glenwood, Dickens, Horton's Point.

Schr. Ida L. Bearse, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. S. Dean, McComber, Cape Ann.

Schr. E. A. Chessebro, Robinson, Stonington.

Schr. John Randolph, Robbins, New-Bedford.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Deering, Fall River.

Schr. Charles L. Lovering, Phillips, Taunton.

Schr. Marion, Bacon, Cromwell, Conn.

Schr. George W. Cummins, Bolt, Cape Ann.

Schr. Hannah Blackman, Arnold, Cape Ann.

Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Greenwich.

Schr. John J. Ward, Inman, Baltimore.

Schr. Forest Oak, Parker, New-Haven.

Schr. Mattie Faber, Aldrich, Port Jefferson.

Schr. T. S. McClellan, Farr, Providence.

Schr. Essex, Handy, Hotchkiss Cove.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Port Chester.

Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Port Chester.

Schr. J. G. Huntington, Jones, Cape Ann.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Celestia, Phelps, Portland, Conn.

Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. Rappahannock, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Harding, Cape Ann.

Schr. Geo. Pennel, Sidney, Stamford.

Schr. D. C. Forrester, Baker, Providence.

Schr. A. M. Acken, Hale, Providence.

Schr. Monitor, Robbins, New-Bedford.

Schr. Adriana, Dungen, Fall River.

Schr. Vicksburg, Higgins, Bangor.

Schr. Mary Fletcher, Sargent, Providence.

Schr. S. T. Stevens, Stevens, Hartford.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Wilcox, Bristol, R. I.

Schr. Transylvania, Butler, Boston.

Schr. Cabinet, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. J. P. Cake, Endicott, Providence.

Schr. S. K. Lane, Fuller, Yarmouth.

Schr. Riverdale, Brown, Gloucester.

Schr. Senator, Falkenham, Boston.

Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.

Schr. Hampton, Small, Providence.

Schr. Martha Jane, Mott, Saybrook.

Schr. M. P. King, Smith, Hartford.

Schr. Mary Ellen, Bryant, Bristol, R. I.

Schr. N. Shaler, Brown, Portland.

Schr. Wind, Warwick, Providence.

Schr. Gentile, Endel, Rockland.

Schr. Josephine, Allen, Newport.

WIND—Sundown, light N. W., very hazy.

### Sailed.

Steam-ships Dacian, for Glasgow; Wisconsin and Parthia, for Liverpool; Helvetia, for London; Tybee, for San Domingo; Georgia, for Charleston.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—Arr. bark C. Starrett, from Buenos Ayres; F. B. Hay, from Liverpool; schr. Hydranger, from New-York.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 9.—Arr. steamer Alliance, from New-York; brig Open Sea, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 9.—Sld. steamer South Carolina, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 9.—Arr. steam-ships San Salvador, from New-York; Montgomery, from New-York; North Point, from Baltimore; schr. Ware, from Cat Island, (Bermuda.)

Cld. schr. Enchantress, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 9—A. M.—Arr. and sld., school-ship G. M. Barnard, from New-Bedford for Nantucket.

Arr. schrs. Christopher Loeser, Davis and Juliet, from Philadelphia for Boston; F. A. Heath, from do. for Rockland; William H. Rowe, from Clinton Point for Hallowell; David Currie, from Bangor for Hartford; steam-ships Lewis, from Rockland for New-York; Roamer, from Fall River for Boston; Charlie & Willie, from Rondout for do.

Sld.—All Eastern bound vessels. The schr. Melora M. Knowles, of New-York, from Philadelphia for Boston, ran ashore in thick weather on the morning of the 8th instant, between Robinson's Hole and Warren Point, Vineyard Sound. The steam-tug William Stroud went to her assistance and hauled her off without damage. Expenses, $800. The M. M. Knowles arrived at this port on the 8th and proceeded 9th for destination.

### Disaster.

The schr. Adrian, from Shulee, N. S., with spiling to Snow & Richardson, is reported as capsized in the Sound, by the schr. Empire, Capt. Ferguson, from Belfast. No particulars.

### EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

#### Arrived Out.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Inman steam-ship City of Washington, Capt. Jones, from New-York July 29, arrived at Queenstown at 5 o'clock this morning and proceeded for Liverpool.

The North German Lloyd steam-ship Deutschland, Capt. Neynaber, from New-York July 29, touched at Southampton today and proceeded for Bremen.

The Baltic Lloyd steam-ship Humboldt, Capt. Barandon, from New-York, for Stettin, via Christiansand and Copenhagen, arrived all safe at Christiansand yesterday and proceeded.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
AND IMPORTERS OF
FINE WATCHES.

THE EXPLOSION
94 KILLED, 120 WOUNDED.
Insure Against Accidents
IN THE
TRAVELERS
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

The TRAVELERS is the only Company in America issuing yearly General Accident Policies.

It has Cash Assets of $1,743,648 89.

It has issued 219,189 General Accident Policies.

It insures against general accidents, by the month or year, to men of all trades, occupations, and professions.

It has paid $1,602,839 93 in benefits to policy holders, for death or accidental injury, averaging about SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS A DAY for the past seven years.

The TRAVELERS issues all forms of full LIFE and ENDOWMENT policies, at low cash rates.

E. Remington & Sons
HAVE OPENED THEIR
OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM FOR
Military and Sporting Breech-loaders
At No. 193 Broadway,

and offer a large stock of Remington Rifles, of patterns approved by the UNITED STATES, FRENCH AND SPANISH GOVERNMENTS.

Also, Sporting Rifles, Military and Pocket Pistols, Rifle Canes, &c., in great variety. Will supply Governments and the Trade.

W. C. SQUIRE, Secretary.

THE NEW DISINFECTANT!
Bromo Chloralum,
NON-POISONOUS, ODORLESS,
POWERFUL DEODORIZER AND DISINFECTANT.
ENTIRELY HARMLESS AND SAFE.
ARRESTS AND PREVENTS CONTAGION.

Used in private dwellings, hotels, restaurants, public schools, hospitals, insane asylums, dispensaries, jails, prisons, poor-houses, on ships, steam-boats, and in tenement-houses, markets, for water-closets, urinals, sinks, sewers, cess-pools, stables, &c.

A specific in all contagious and pestilential diseases as cholera, typhoid fever, ship fever, small-pox, scarlet fever, measles, diseases of animals, &c. Prepared only by

TILDEN & CO.,
No. 176 William-st., New-York.

Sold by all druggists.

IRON WORK
FOR
Buildings, Bridges, Docks, Parks, &c., &c.

Having made extensive additions to our Buildings and Machinery on 25th, 26th and 27th sts., and 10th and 11th aves., thereby largely increasing our manufacturing facilities, we are now prepared to execute all kinds of wrought and cast iron work for buildings and other purposes with great despatch, and at extremely low prices.

J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 139, 141 and 143 Centre-st., N. Y.

STEAM SEWING-MACHINES.
WHITEHILL'S patent motor for driving sewing-machines, Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.